CHARLTON

CHARLTON ANCESTRY - Hudson

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CHARLTON ANCESTRY

Compiled by

Thomas Charlton Hudson (Jr)

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1979

With some information on related families of:

Crane
Compton
Cleland
Hudson
Howell
Waters

1334

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Thomas Charlton Hudson (Sr.)
born: 6 Nov. 1878
Columbus, Ga.
Died: 10 Dec. 1959
Columbus, Ga.

Benjamin Hall Hudson
b. 7 Aug. 1836
Augusta, Ga.
d. 11 Dec. 1904
Columbus, Ga.

Sarah Ellen Charlton
b. 31 July 1835
Bryan Co., Ga.
d. 19 Dec. 1901
Columbus, Ga.

David C. Hudson
b. 1807
Newark, N.J.
d. 23 March 1873
Columbus, Ga.

Juliet M. Hall
b. circa 1812
Augusta, Ga.
d. 4 May 1864
Columbus, Ga.

Thomas Jackson Charlton
b. 5 Oct. 1805
Savannah, Ga.
d. 22 Sept. 1835
Hardwicke, Ga.

Sarah Margaret Waters
b. 1808
Bryan Co., Ga.
d. 20 Dec. 1886
Savannah, Ga.

Henry D. Hudson
b. 1781
Mendham, N.J.
d. 1846
Newark, N.J.

Phoebe
b. 1785
d. 1839

Benjamin Fairchild Hall
b. 1786
New Jersey
d. 1862
Augusta, Ga.

Harriet M. Beebe
b. 1795
Connecticut
d. 1865
Augusta, Ga.

Thomas
Usher Pulaski Charlton
b. Nov. 1779
Camden, S.C.
d. 14 Dec. 1835
Savannah, Ga.

Emily Walter (first wife)
b. 1784
South Carolina
d. 23 Sept. 1808
Savannah, Ga.

George Morgan Waters
b. 12 Aug. 1777
Cherokee Nation
d. 4 June 1852
Gwinnett Co., Ga.

Catherine Fyffe
b.
Beach Island, S.C.
d. circa 1825
Bryan Co. (?) Ga.

David Hudson
b. 1743 Morris Co.(?)N.J.
d. 17 Aug. 1796 Mendham "

Susanna

Thomas Charlton M.D.
b. 21 Nov.1745 Fredr'k, Md.
d. c 1789 Camden, S.C.

Ann Hunt Kannon (Hall)
b. Cumberland Co., Va.
d. 1793 Savannah, Ga.

Thomas Walter (botanist)
lived in Charleston

Dorothy Cooper
re-married, d. Savannah

Thomas Waters (Col. Ga.Mil.)
b. circa 1735
d. " 1812 England

Sally
b. Cherokee Nation

Alexander Fyffe
lived in S.C.

Catherine Clark
b. Darien, Ga.

Samuel Hudson (1701-after 1764)
Zerviah Schellinger (b. 1705) →

Arthur Charlton (d. 1771 Md.) →
Eleanor Harrison

Col. Wm. Kannon
Anne Epps

Richard Waters
Mary Morgan d. 22 July 1747

William Clark (c.1725-1796) →

continued on next page

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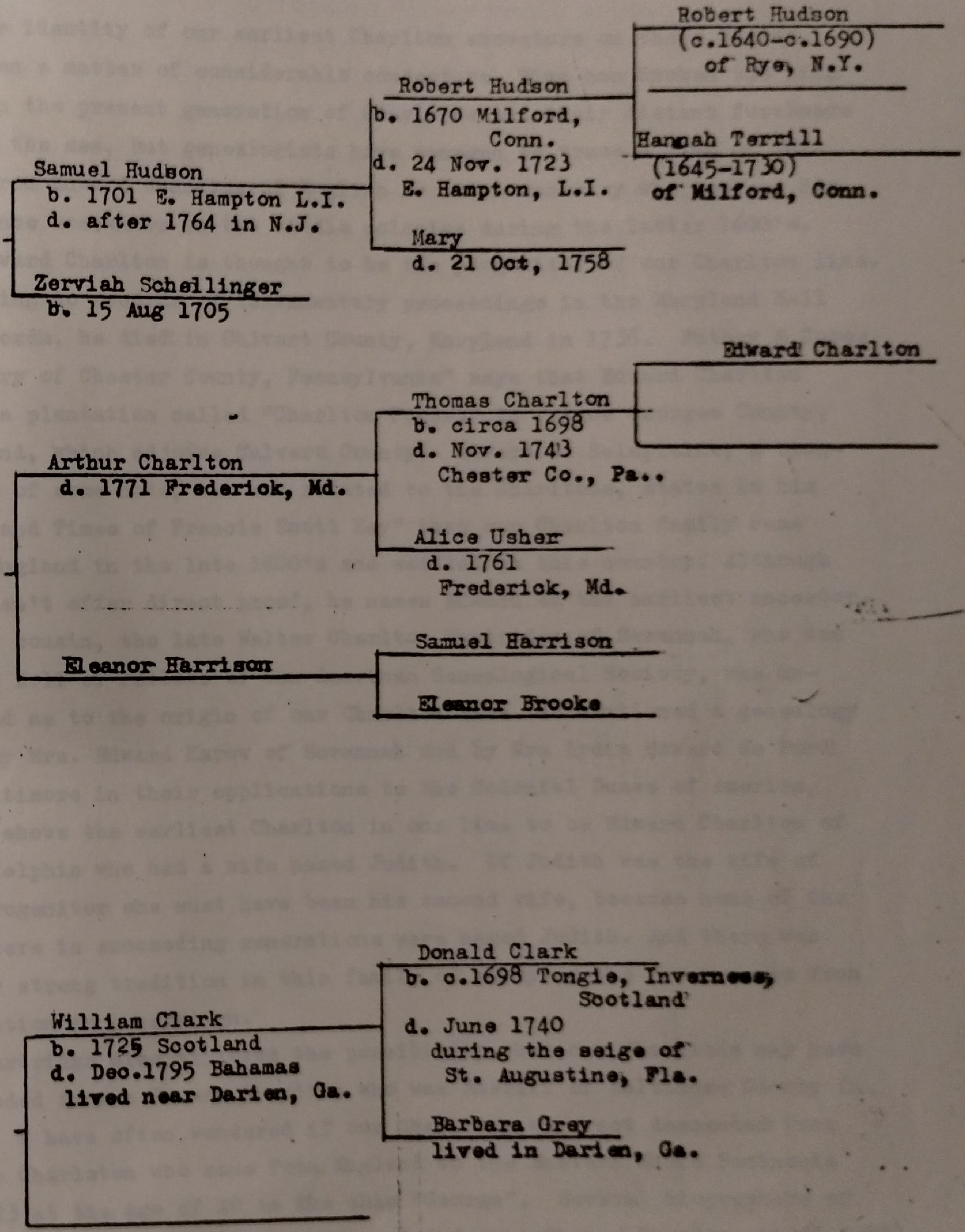
CHARLTON PEDIGREE CHART (CONT'D)


Robert Hudson
(c.1640-c.1690)
of Rye, N.Y.
Hannah Terrill
(1645-1730)
of Milford, Conn.
Robert Hudson
b. 1670 Milford, Conn.
d. 24 Nov. 1723 E. Hampton, L.I.
Mary
d. 21 Oct, 1758
Samuel Hudson
b. 1701 E. Hampton L.I.
d. after 1764 in N.J.
Zerviah Schellinger
b. 15 Aug 1705
Edward Charlton
Thomas Charlton
b. circa 1698
d. Nov. 1743 Chester Co., Pa..
Alice Usher
d. 1761 Frederick, Md.
Arthur Charlton
d. 1771 Frederick, Md.
Samuel Harrison
Eleanor Brooke
Eleanor Harrison
Donald Clark
b. c.1698 Tongie, Inverness, Scotland
d. June 1740 during the seige of St. Augustine, Fla.
Barbara Grey
lived in Darien, Ga.
William Clark
b. 1725 Scotland
d. Dec.1795 Bahamas
lived near Darien, Ga.

CHARLTON ANCESTRY

The identity of our earliest Charlton ancestors on these shores has been a matter of considerable conjecture. Time has Broken the link between the present generation of Charltons and their distant foreBears across the sea, but genealogists have managed to trace a line of descent from Edward Charlton of English or Irish ancestry who took up his residence somewhere in the middle colonies during the latter 1600's.

Edward Charlton is thought to be the progenitor of our Charlton line. According to records of testamentary proceedings in the Maryland Hall of Records, he died in Calvert County, Maryland in 1736. Futhey & Cope's "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania" says that Edward Charlton owned a plantation called "Charlton Forest" in Prince Georges County, Maryland, which adjoins Calvert County. Edward S. Delaplaine, a biographer of some note, who was related to the Charltons, states in his "Life and Times of Francis Scott Key" that our Charlton family came from England in the late 1600's and settled in this country. Although he doesn't offer direct proof, he names Edward as the earliest ancestor.

My cousin, the late Walter Charlton Hartridge of Savannah, who was on the Roll of Fellows of the American Genealogical Society, was undecided as to the origin of our Charlton line. He mentioned a genealogy used by Mrs. Edward Karow of Savannah and by Mrs. Lydia Howard de Ford of Baltimore in their applications to the Colonial Dames of America, which shows the earliest Charlton in our line to be Edward Charlton of Philadelphia who had a wife named Judith. If Judith was the wife of our progenitor she must have been his second wife, because none of the daughters in succeeding generations were named Judith. And there was a very strong tradition in this family of carrying the first names from generation to generation.

Hartridge also explored the possibility that our Charltons may have descended from a Thomas Charlton who was Sheriff of Baltimore County in 1673. I have often wondered if our Charltons were not descended from Henrie Charleton who came from England to the Eastern Shore Peninsula in 1623 at the age of 19 in the ship "George". Several biographers of the Charltons claim they were descended from a Thomas Charlton (1345-1387) of Appleby, County Salop (Shropshire) England. To quote A.B. Caldwell, publisher of "Men of Mark in Georgia", 1910, "On the paternal side the family came to America from Shropshire, England, and is said to have been a branch of the Northumberland County family of the same name. It first settled in Maryland, and members of the family were quite prominent in that colony." This may be so, but shouldn't be considered seriously, as no proof is given and there is an interim of 300 years between these Charltons of Shropshire and our first known ancestor over here. So we don't have much definite information about Edward, except that most of the more reliable sources agree he was the father of Thomas Charlton of Fagg's Manor, Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, who died in 1743, and was of Anglo-Saxon stock.

THOMAS CHARLTON (circa 1698-Nov. 1743)

There is no doubt about the direct descent of our branch of the Charlton family from this Thomas Charlton of Fagg's Manor. He married an Irish girl, Alice Usher, who was a direct descendant of James Usher, (1581 - 1656), Archbishop of Armagh. Thomas and Alice lived in this remote section of Chester County on a piece of land* bought from the estate of William Penn's daughter, Letitia, called Fagg's Manor in honor of Sir John Fagg. Thomas and Alice Charlton raised a family of eleven children; four boys and ~~six~~ seven girls. these were:

John d. 1748
Thomas d. 1791
Arthur d. 1771
Poynton d. cir. 1756
Eleanor d. 5 jun 1745

Isabella d. 1791
Ann
Jane
Lettice
Alice
Mary

John and Arthur are the most important in this narrative, as will be shown.

Thomas Charlton (d.1743) had a brother, Henry, who lived nearby, and we think the girl he married was a sister or cousin of Thomas' wife Alice. Her name was Isabella. They also had a large family (see charts), and three of the children in each family had the same names, which makes it very confusing. The given names, John, Thomas, Ann, Lettice, and others were carried on by many succeeding generations. The only way genealogist Walter Charlton Hartridge was able to sort out the members of Thomas' and Henry's families was through studying their wills, recorded in Chester County Courthouse, without which we would have been at a loss. These courthouse records also contain deeds of some of their early land transactions. The courthouse in Frederick, Maryland contains old records pertaining to our Charlton line, also the Frederick County Historical Society. Among Walter Charlton Hartridge's papers at the Georgia Historical Society in Savannah are some letters written about 1750 by Thomas Usher of Diffland, near Raphoe, Donegal, Ireland to Thomas or Henry Charlton in Fagg's Manor, Chester County, Penna. These Ushers and Charltons called eachother "Cousen".

In 1736 the border of Maryland and Pennsylvania was a matter of dispute between the two colonies. A group of Maryland residents

* The Chester Co. Tax records of 1699-1758 show Thomas Charlton as a taxpayer in Kennett in 1729 and in Londonderry Twp. from 1735 through 1740. Thomas Usher is listed at London Grove in 1748.

conceived the idea of appropriating some land in this disputed territory just west of the Susquehanna River. Some German farmers had settled on the land previous to the dispute and were paying taxes to Pennsylvania, but the Marylanders decided to recruit some new settlers and take the land by force. They had the sanction of Gov. Sam Ogle of Maryland in their scheme. Menry Munday and Rev. Jacob Henderson, leaders of the project, signed up about fifty applicants for the parcels of land.Some were from Maryland and some were from Pennsylvania. Seven of the Charltons of Chester County, Pa. were among the applicants: Thomas Charlton, John Charlton, Edward Charlton, John Charlton Jr., Thomas Charlton Jr., Arthur Charlton, Henry Charlton. Henry Munday told them they would have first choice of the new lands, to be divided into 200 acre sections. A well known Indian-fighter, Thomas Cresap, who lived near the border was put in charge of the military phase of the operation with headquarters at Fort Connejohela, not far from his home. John Charlton (son of Thomas) was made a captain in the Maryland Militia.

Before they could evict the German settlers, (sometimes referred to as Dutch) the Pennsylvania authorities learned of their plan and arrested Cresap, Munday, and several others who were involved. This infuriated the Maryland people, and quite a few retaliatory forays were made into Pennsylvania. Captain John Charlton participated in two particular instances which were discussed at the Pennsylvania Provincial Council. In one case Charlton and his men (probably including his brother, Arthur) rescued four of their own people who were locked up in Lancaster County Jail. In the other instance Charlton and his Marylanders carried off a Pennsylvania Justice of the Peace and put him in jail in Maryland. These skirmishes are recorded in the Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. The following is a letter written by James Logan, President of the Council to one of the Proprietors, Thomas Penn (son of William Penn):

"Stenton*, 18th Nov. 1736

May it please the Proprietor:

Conrad Weiser calling in here, I take the opportunity by him to say that tho I cannot but admire the kind Providence that has directed

*"Stenton" was James Logan's estate in Pennsylvania.

the last design of the Marylanders, yet I cannot be satisfied in my own thoughts as yet, at least, that the taking of Munday with the Papers and Letters must prove a total disappointment to them, for I think there is room to suspect their yet associating together, especially that family of the Charletons of whom so many were engaged. James Steel told me A. Hamilton resolved to hasten up from Newcastle with all the speed he could, but he cannot leave his business when in it; and till he comes, I believe it would be well that some person or persons were immediately employed in the lower parts of Chester County, to learn with certainty whether those associated persons are on [contemplating] any further measures. Perhaps indeed, they may on this blow wait till they can hear from Annapolis, but if they are men of spirit, as I fancy the family I named are, it would not be strange if they should resolve to proceed without Munday, especially since it appears by a hint I saw in one of his letters that there was a kind of party against him. I send this to James Steel, to wait upon thee with it, and I hope what is offered will have its weight and that no time will be lost in any case where a seasonable application may prevent further mischief.

I am with all due respect,

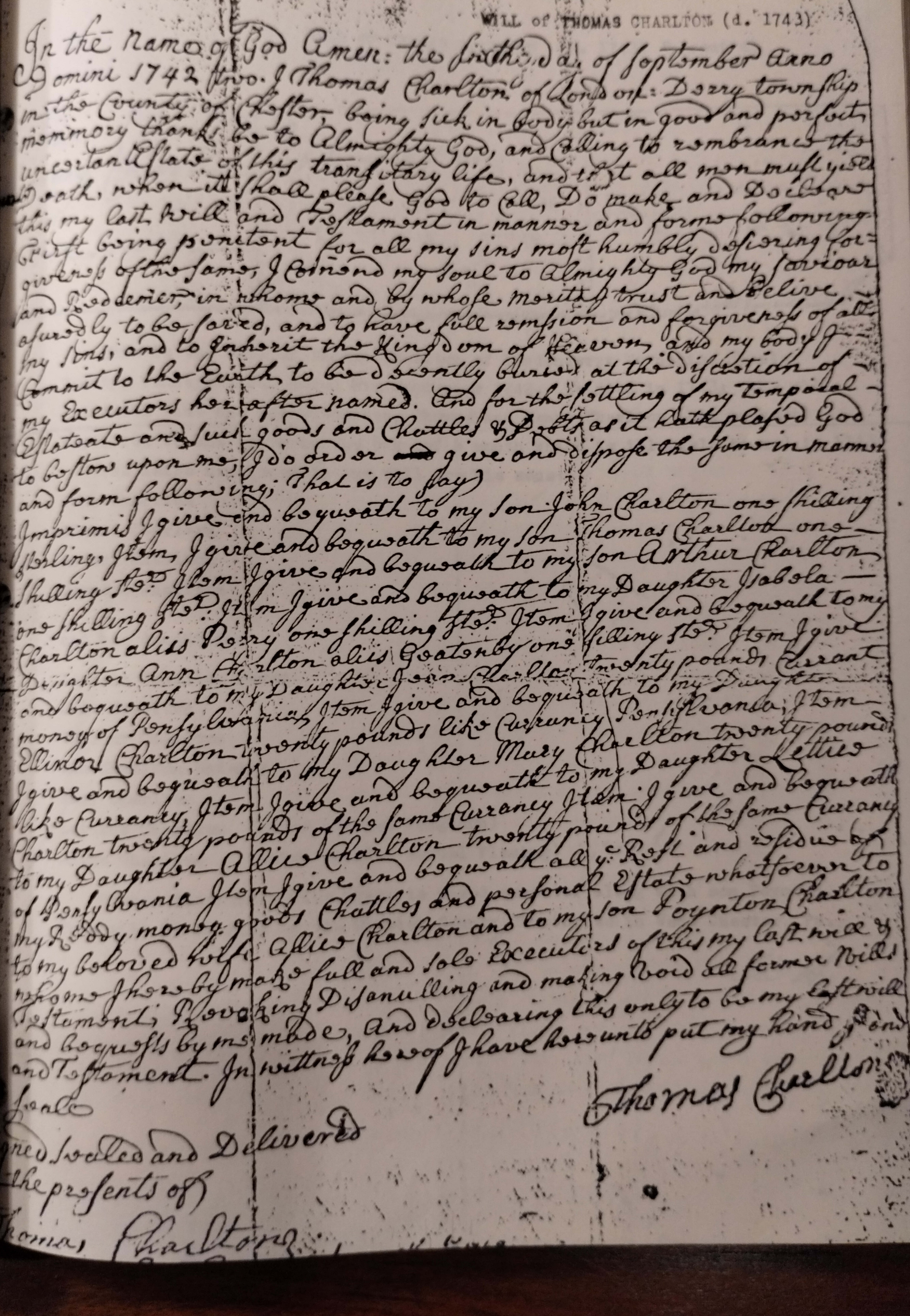
Thy faithful friend,

James Logan"

The families of Thomas and Henry Charlton of Fagg's Manor had become notorious in their rebellion against the Province of Pennsylvania except for Henry who broke his leg early in the altercations, and seems to have stayed on good terms with the authorities. Hostilities came to an end in 1738 when King George II commanded the governors of the two provinces to put an end to the petty war. All the Charltons involved left Fagg's Manor and were given land in Maryland to compensate for their service in the militia of tha t province. Capt. John Charlton brought his family to Maryland and became a prosperous farmer or plantation owner. He had two farms in Prince Georges County called "Indian Seat" (the site of Indian King Opessa's Town), and "Darling's Sale" (John Darling was mentioned in John Charlton's will). He died in 1748 a wealthy and respected land owner. His will is recorded in the Maryland Hall of Records.

Five of John's sisters (all except Eleanor who died in 1745) and their mother, Alice, moved down to Frederick Town and operated a tavern in the central part of the village. Four of Alice's daughters married Frederick men: Isabella married Joseph Perry; Ann married a man named Gattenby; Lettice married John Ferguson; and daughter Alice married Samuel Fleming who had also moved down from Fagg's Manor. This part of the family had moved away from Pennsylvania when Alice's husband died in 1743. One of their children, Thomas Charlton, didn't make the move to Maryland, but went north to Philadelphia where he lived with his wife, the former Lettice Bell. This accounts for all the children of Alice and Thomas except Poynton, who died unmarried in 1756, and Arthur, our direct ancestor who had been active in the Border Wars, and continued in the service of Maryland for a number of years.

WILL of THOMAS CHARLTON (d. 1743)



In the Name of God Amen: the sixth day of September Anno
Domini 1742 two. I Thomas Charlton of Londonderry township
in the County of Chester, being sick in body but in good and perfect
memmory thanks be to Almighty God, and calling to remembrance the
uncertain Estate of this transitory life, and that all men must yield
Death, when it shall please God to call, Do make and Declare
this my last will and Testament in manner and forme following
First being penitent for all my sins most humbly desiring for-
giveness of the same, I Commend my soul to Almighty God my saviour
and Redeemer, in whome and by whose merits I trust and believe
assuredly to be saved, and to have full remission and forgiveness of all
my sins, and to inherit the Kingdom of Heaven, and my body I
Commit to the Earth to be decently buried at the discretion of
my Executors hereafter named. And for the settling of my temporal
Estate and such goods and Chattles & Debts as it hath pleased God
to bestow upon me, I do order ~~and~~ give and dispose the same in manner
and form following; That is to say
Imprimis I give and bequeath to my son John Charlton one shilling
sterling. Item, I give and bequeath to my son Thomas Charlton one
shilling ster. Item I give and bequeath to my son Arthur Charlton
one shilling ster. Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Isabela
Charlton alias Perry one shilling ster. Item I give and bequeath to my
Daughter Ann Charlton alias Goatenby one shilling ster. Item I give
and bequeath to my Daughter Jean Charlton twenty pounds Currant
money of Pensylvania. Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter
Ellinor Charlton twenty pounds like Curraney Pensylvania. Item
I give and bequeath to my Daughter Mary Charlton twenty pounds
like Curraney. Item I give and bequeath to my Daughter Lettice
Charlton twenty pounds of the same Curraney. Item I give and bequeath
to my Daughter Allice Charlton twenty pounds of the same Curraney
of Pensylvania. Item I give and bequeath all ye Rest and residue of
my Ready money goods Chattles and personal Estate whatsoever to
to my beloved wife Allice Charlton and to my son Poynton Charlton
whome I hereby make full and sole Executors of this my last will &
Testament, Revoking Disanulling and making void all former Wills
and bequests by me made, and declaring this only to be my last will
and Testament. In witness hereof I have hereunto put my hand & seal

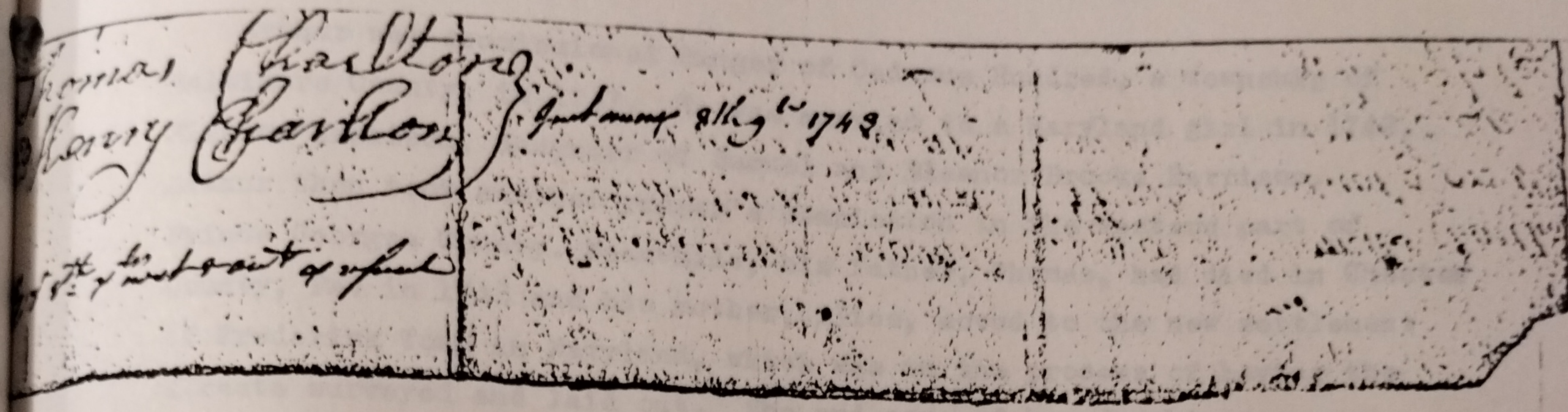
Seale

Thomas Charlton

gned Sealed and Delivered
the presents of

homas Charlton

WILL of THOMAS CHARLTON (d. 1743) (cont'd)


Thomas Charlton
Henry Charlton
[illegible] 8th [illegible] 1743

This is the will of Thomas Charlton of Londonderry Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated 6th September 1742. He died in 1743; the will indicates that the two witnesses, Thomas and Henry Charlton (his nephews) testified to his death on the 8th (of a month which is illegible to me) in 1743.

The heirs mentioned in the will are his sons:

John Charlton
Thomas Charlton
Arthur Charlton
Poynton Charlton

and his daughters:

Isabela Charlton Perry
Jane Charlton
Ellinor Charlton
Ann Charlton Gatenby
Mary Charlton
Lettice Charlton (later married Ferguson)
Alice Charlton (later married Samuel Fleming)

Thomas Charlton's wife Alice is named executor along with son Poynton. This will is on file in the Chester County Courthouse in West Chester, Pa.

— J.C.H.

ARTHUR CHARLTON (d. 1771, Frederick, Md.)

Arthur was commissioned Ranger of Cadorus Hundred, a township of Baltimore County, in 1737. He was married to a Maryland girl in 1742, Eleanor Harrison, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor Brooke Harrison. Arthur then took another ranger's commission in the western part of Prince Georges County. Meanwhile, his father, Thomas, had died in Chester County, Pa. in 1743 and his mother, Alice, moved to the new settlement of Frederick Town in Maryland, which was in the process of having the streets surveyed and laid out. She and some of her daughters ran a tavern in the central part of town, on the southwest corner of Patrick and Market Streets. The tavern was said to be the first brick building in the community, and the county court sat there until the courthouse was built. When Alice died in 1761 she named Arthur executor of her estate which mainly consisted of a town lot, #91, which was to be sold within two years, the proceeds of the sale to be divided equally among her children, Thomas, Arthur, Jane, Lettice Ferguson, and Alice Fleming. Alice signed her will with an "X", which was not unusual among Colonial housewives, but her husband, Thomas, and her sons Arthur and John signed their wills with a fine flourish of the quill. Arthur bought lot #34, which was where his mother's tavern was located, and the deed refers to him as an "Inn Holder". His daughter, Eleanor Murdock, later owned this lot. In 1764 he bought three more city lots. Arthur also owned some property in the country, five miles out on the Woodbury Pike, where he is said to be buried. Before he died, he must have disposed of his plantation property, because his will only mentions the four lots in Frederick Town. (In 1770 Arthur sold "Friendship" and 2 other parcels of land).*

Before moving to Frederick County, Arthur and his young family lived for a while in Annapolis, where he was appointed Inspector of the Vestry in their Church. In those days before the Revolution, most churches in the colonies performed some of the functions of government. The vestrymen were civil officials as well as church functionaries. Some were justices of the peace, members of the assembly, councillors, etc. While living at Annapolis, he made the friendship of Charles Carroll, a wealthy land-owner, and an influential man. When Arthur moved to Frederick Town he helped Carroll look after some of his real estate

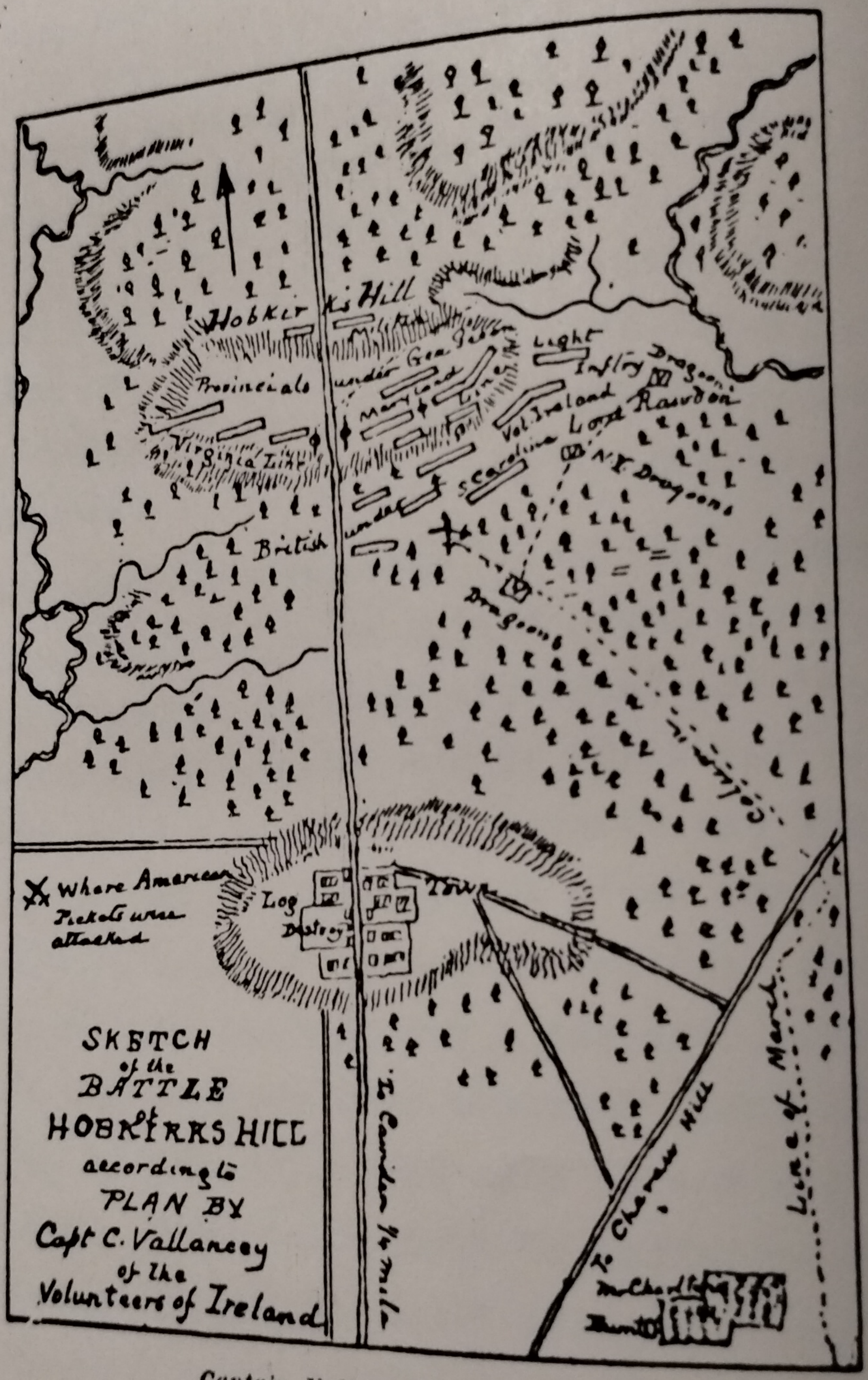
*Frederick Co. Deed books, ref. N144-147-538 interests in that part of the province. There are records of Arthur Charlton promoting horse races in Frederick Town in 1759. Another scrap of information concerning Arthur is a note in Walter C. Hartridge's papers that he subscribed to one of the periodicals of the era.

Arthur and Eleanor raised a family of eight children who were baptised in the All Saints Parish Church in Frederick where Arthur and Eleanor were married. The Cresap family with whom the Charltons were associated during the Border War were also members of this church. The old church register gives the names and birth dates of the children, (Charlton) who were:

Alice, b. 11 Aug. 1743
Thomas, b. 21 Nov. 1745
Eleanor, b. 25 June 1748
Mary, b. 31 Jan. 1750
John Usher, b. 21 June 1753
Ann Phebe Penn, b. 6 Feb. 1756
Jane, b. 23 Dec. 1757
Elizabeth Lettice, b. 1 Jan. 1763

(Of these eight, our direct ancestor was Thomas Charlton)

Arthur's country home, before he moved into town, was not far from "Terra Rubra" the large plantation of young John Ross Key, who inherited the place at the death of his father. Key married Ann Phebe Penn Charlton, and their son was Francis Scott Key who wrote the National Anthem. One of Francis Scott Key's descendants was said to be F. Scott Fitzgerald, the novelist. Another daughter, Eleanor, married George Murdock of Frederick Town, who was a presidential elector and active in local politics. John Usher Charlton came along in the unsettled time of the Revolution and was 25 when war broke out. He served the Patriot's cause in the 34th Battalion of Frederick County, attaining the rank of Captain. After the war he married Elizabeth Baetty on Sept. 25th 1790 and they made their home in Frederick Town, where he died 8th July 1806. Some of their descendants continued to live there for several generations. Some of the members of this family were buried in Mt. Olivet Cemetery where their relative, Francis Scott Key has a large monument and a statue erected to his memory. D.A.R. records, and manuscripts in the Frederick County Historical Society's library give the genealogy of some of John Usher Charlton's descendants.


Hobkirks Hill
Provincials
under Gen. Greene
Maryland Line
Light Infy
Dragoons
Virginia Line
Vol. Ireland
Lord Rawdon
S. Carolina
N.Y. Dragoons
British
under
Dragoons
Where American Pickets were attacked
Log
Town
SKETCH of the BATTLE of HOBKIRKS HILL according to PLAN BY Capt C. Vallancey of the Volunteers of Ireland
To Camden ½ mile
To Cheraw Hill
Line of March
Mr Charlton's
Burnt

Captain Vallancey's Map, 1783.

← Charlton's store

DIAGRAM No. 15.

from "Historic Camden" by Kirkland & Kennedy

THOMAS CHARLTON (1745-1789)

The other son, Thomas, decided to become a physician and his father sent him to Philadelphia, where he had relatives, to study medicine. Thomas was given his inheritance for this purpose and was not included in the bequests of his father's (Arthur's) will. After completing his medical education, Thomas went to the little town of Camden in the central part of South Carolina to begin his practice. He showed his preference for the tenets of liberty by joining the Regulators in the summer of 1771. Several of the settlers with whom he was to be later associated also became members of this movement which advocated representation for the back-country part of the colony, and were sometimes known to take the law into their own hands.

He kept up his affiliation with the Church of England, which was probably difficult for him, as he lived some distance from the town of Camden during the first few years of his settlement in South Carolina. Between 1771 and 1775 he bought a total of 1200 acres of land just north of Camden. Whether he bought the land for an investment or with the idea of farming it we don't know. When the Revolution began in 1775 he was living on the northern edge of town and had a store which carried medical supplies and sundries, and probably included a doctor's office. There is a map drawn by Capt. Vallancey during the Revolution showing the location of Charlton's place with a note that it was burned, probably by the British.

Dr. Thomas Charlton was married in 1774 or 1775 to Mrs. Ann Hunt Kennon Hall of Cumberland County, Virginia, widow of John Hall Jr. Ann had a daughter, Lucy, by her first marriage for whom Charlton took out guardianship papers in 1777 (Misc. Records, Vol R.R., p. 421, S.C. Archives). The first three of the five children of Thomas and Ann were born during the Revolution.

When the Colony of South Carolina began preparations for war, its Provincial Congress elected a "Council of Safety" which was vested with supreme power over the Militia and all military affairs. They decided to raise an army of about 2000 in three regiments. A colonel was picked for each regiment; also the majors and captains. The lieutenants of each company were chosen by the captains. Captain Eli Kershaw of Camden was in the regiment of Colonel William Thompson's Rangers. Kershaw was a friend and neighbor of Dr. Charlton, and in the furor of patriotism most of the Camden men were ready to join the Militia. Capt. Kershaw chose Francis Boykin and Thomas Charlton as his lieutenants, giving Dr. Charlton the idea that he would be practicing medicine for their unit as well as assuming the duties of a lieutenant. As things developed there was a conflict between his military duty and his desire to be a surgeon. He repeatedly applied for a surgeons mate's commission but I don't think he ever received it. Charlton was commissioned a Second Lieutenant June 29, 1775. In a general return of Col. Thompson's Rangers* the data on Thomas Charlton shows him to have been 29 years of age, a native of Maryland, and five feet ten inches in height. His unit was called into active service in Orangeburg District in August. While he was there he renewed his acquaintance with Rev. William Tenant, whom he had known in Philadelphia. Tenant and William Henry Drayton had been sent into the district above Camden by the Council of Safety to try to convert some of the citizens to their cause. In Tenant's journal he says he "was agreeably surprised to find Dr. Charlton from Philadelphia...." Tenant used his influence to try getting a surgeon's commission for Charlton.

One of his first assignments was to convoy a wagon-load of gunpowder and lead from Charleston (at that time it was called Charles Town) to the Catawba Indians above Camden, in hopes of winning them over to the Revolutionist's cause, as most of the Indians were on the British side throughout the war. Lt. Charlton had about 20 men guarding the wagon as it proceeded toward Camden, when a large body of armed men numbering about 150 came out of the woods and surrounded them and took the wagon load of ammunition, "in the name of the King". The leader of this Tory band was Patrick Cunningham, one of several members of the Cunningham family who were leaders of the British sympathizers (Loyalists) in that area, the most notorious of whom was "Bloody Bill" Cunningham.

The loss of the ammunition for the Indians caused great consternation in the Council of Safety. Instead of realizing that Charlton with his detachment of 20 men was powerless to defend the wagon train against 150 desperadoes; they put him under arrest until a full investigation had taken place. Charlton was exonerated of any neglect of duty, but I

* See p. 384 "Historic Camden" by Kirkland & Kennedy ("Part One")

suppose he felt that his desire to help the patriot's cause as a medical man was sadly misunderstood or ignored. This incident was not the only time he was brought before a military court of inquiry, as we shall see later.

After about a year of fighting in various parts of South Carolina, Thompson's Rangers were ordered to defend the coast near Charleston to repel an expected invasion by the British. Sir Henry Clinton landed 3000 men on an island near the coast on June 28, 1776, expecting to wade ashore at low tide to Sullivan's Island. Col. Thompson's regiment was stationed there with 750 men and repelled the invasion with great success. At the same time the famous bombardment of Fort Moultrie took place, with a British defeat, so the Liberty troops felt they had accomplished great things. Meanwhile, British agents had aroused the Cherokees above Camden and they were raiding the outlying farms, bringing fear and consternation to anyone living outside the settlements. Word of this reached the Ranger's encampment at Sullivan's Island and the men with families in the vicinity of the Indian uprising tried to get leave to go home and protect their loved ones. Lt. Charlton applied to Col. Thompson for leave to go back to Camden to see about his family, but the Colonel refused his request. This didn't agree with Charlton's idea of liberty and he resigned his commission on the spot. If he had been in the Continental Army instead of the Militia this breach of discipline would not have been tolerated, but militiamen were in the habit of going home when the fighting was over. There are numerous instances of mutinous incidents among the militia forces in the Revolution, especially among the pioneer backwoodsmen and the "Liberty Boys" of the Carolinas and Georgia. Charlton's resignation of his commission took place on the 11th of July 1776. He had served about a year in Thompson's Rangers.

Dr. Charlton went back to his practice in Camden. He looked after 12 Virginia soldiers left there by Col. Martin (for which he was never paid). In 1777 he applied for a surgeon's commission to the Council of Safety of Maryland, probably hoping to serve in the same battalion with his brother, Capt. John Usher Charlton of Frederick Maryland, who served in the 34th Militia Battalion of Frederick County, Maryland. He may have done service with the Maryland forces in 1778, but we could not find any record of it. In 1779 he was trying to collect a bill from the State of South Carolina for £500 for medicines furnished to Col. Kershaw's regiment of militia. The same year he was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives for the District of Watteree River. At this time he seems to have been well regarded by the military as well as the civilian population of the area. On Jan. 24, 1779 he was asked to serve as Judge Advocate of a Court Martial. From the Order Book of John Faucheraud Grimke: "A General Court Martial to sit immediately for the Tryal of all Militia Prisoners of the State of South Carolina: Col. Richardson President. Six Captains and six Subalterns from the same Corps members. All evidence to attend. Doctor Charlton is desired to act as Judge Advocate." (from S.C. Historical and Genealogical Magazine, Vol. XIV, page 108).

He was also on the Grand Jury list for East Watteree District in 1778 and 1779 with his neighbor Eli Kershaw.

In the first part of 1780 Dr. Charlton took charge of the hospital in Camden at the direction of Dr. Olliphant of the Council of Safety. Olliphant stated in a letter to Charlton that the pay for running the hospital would be $4.00 per day with rations, which would excuse him from any other militia service. This was during a lull in hostilities of the Revolution in the South Carolina area, but on May 9, 1780 Sir Henry Clinton returned to this theatre of war and landed more than 12,000 troups around Charleston and took the city, making prisoners of 6000 of the patriot's best troups. This debacle almost wiped out Rebel resistance in the South. The British forces under Lord Cornwallis proceeded to strengthen their positions and take advantage of their gains.

Patriot Col. Abraham Buford with a force of 350 of the 3rd Virginia Continentals was on the way to Charleston when he learned that the city had fallen to the enemy. He was ordered to Hillsboro, N.C. to regroup with some scattered patriot forces. He turned back and got past Camden as far as Waxhaws, when British Col. Banastre Tarleton's Cavalry caught up with them. The saber swinging dragoons literally cut Buford's force to pieces. When Buford gave the order to his men to surrender, Tarleton's cavalry paid no attention to their plea for quarter and the carnage continued until 113 of the Patriot forces were killed outright and 150 more were mortally wounded.

On his way through Camden, Buford had taken the medical supplies from Dr. Charlton's Hospital and asked the doctor to go with them. Charlton was trying to find a conveyance to take his family north to be with Buford's unit when he received the shocking news of Tarleton's massacre of their troups. He proceeded immediately to Waxhaws where he helped the medical men of Buford's Battalion try to save as many of the wounded as possible. In doing so, they used up all the medical supplies and Dr. Charlton went back to Camden to obtain more.

While Tarleton was in pursuit of Buford, Lord Cornwallis marched his army into Camden and took the town without resistance on June 1, 1780. Camden was put under military rule and left in charge of Lord Rawdon. At this juncture Dr. Charlton returned in the confusion of the British take-over of all available supplies and the arrest of many of the townspeople. Soon after this, an epidemic of smallpox broke out in Camden and Dr. Charlton innoculated everyone possible, including a regiment of British soldiers. He was pressed into service in the hospital.

The patriot forces made plans to re-take Camden from the British, and in about six weeks the famous General Horatio Gates came down from New Jersey with a sizable force of Continentals and Militia. The Battle of Hobkirk Hill took place just north of Camden, resulting in a complete rout of the Patriot Army, and many wounded of both sides were brought to the Camden hospital. Charlton was given permission to tend the wounded Patriots and did so without assistance and very few supplies through the heat of the summer, under the scourge of British occupation. Later during this period, the British allowed Charlton to run a general merchandise store in Camden, but before they left the area, they burned Charlton's store and accused him of spying for the Rebel forces. It was not until May of 1781 that Camden was freed of the British yoke after eleven months of martial rule. General Nathanael Greene commanded the victorious army. The hospital was taken over by Deputy

THOMAS CHARLTON (1745 - 1789)

Deputy Director General Johnson, an ambitious petty official who tried to live up to his tiresome title by stepping on other peoples toes. Johnson accused Dr. Charlton of giving aid to the British by innoculating some of their soldiers against smallpox. Charlton was arrested and taken to Charlotte to answer to a board of inquiry. It was here that he wrote a letter to General Greene explaining his actions during the British occupation of Camden. The following letter, written by Dr. Thomas Charlton, is kept among Gen. Greene's papers in the Clements Library, at the University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor.

"near Charlotte 20th Aug'st 1781

Sir:

Actuated by the feelings of a man whose honour and reputation hath been most illiberally traduced, I take the liberty to lay before your Excellency a short state of facts relative to those charges which were cruelly exhibited against me by Doctor Johnson, for which I was arrested and drag'd with impunity to Charlotte, where I pledged my word of honour to answer them.

Groundless as those charges will appear upon a proper investigation which I request your Excellency to indulge me with, they have certainly operated to my disadvantage and effected a suspension of that esteeme from the Gentlemen of the Army which was ever my chief happiness to possess and cultivate.

The Charges were for Neglect of Duty, Desertion, and taking an active part with the Enemy. How far I can be culpable for the former two, the nature of my appointment will at once determine, a true copy of which I have enclosed and which was all I ever received. I appeal to Dr. Olliphant:

COPY [copied here in Dr. Charlton's hand]

Sir:

I am directed to fix an Hospital in Camden for the releif of the troops passing to and from North Carolina and Virginia, upon this occasion I apply to you to take the charge of it. I am sorry it is not in my power to offer you more than four Dollars a Day with rations, and that only during the present service of which you are as good a judge as myself. This However will excuse you from any other kind of Malitia duty. I beg the favour of an answer by the first opportunity. and am your most obedient servant.

D. Olliphant

However at Camden in consequence of this appointment I managed the Hospital business with the greatest attention, frequently urging a certain appointment, untill the rear of our Army under Col. Beaufort left the post and took the few hospital stores. The efforts I made to proceed with them and the want of conveyance for a large Family are well known. Upon the earliest notice of Col. Beauford's unhappy disaster I moved on the wings of Friendship to their releif, and under every disadvantage without the smallest assistance for a considerable time, restored from the Arms of Death so many of the miserable wounded that even their very Butchers were astonished, and one of their best Surgeons declared impracticable. To accomplish this, what medicines I had were expended and when I left them at the Waxhaws with a fix'd intention to return in 2 or 3 days with necessarys, There were six Surgeons to 41 wounded, these ascertions justified by Dr. Clements, Capt. Dawson, or any of the Gentlemen who were there. They will also ascert my indefatigable attention.

Upon my arrival at Camden I made it my first business to apply for the articles I thought would be most useful for the wounded - not the least could be obtained. The Army having moved rapidly had left every species of stores. I waited 12 or 13 days in hourly expectation of them — at length being disappointed informed the Gentlemen at Waxhaws they could not be procured.

In the mean time my Negroes began to leave me, my horses were taken, my Shop of Medicines, the only means I had left for a subsistance was rifled of everything usefull for the use of the British army and every thing around me made a waste. Perpetually insulted by the lowest order of men and really reduced to the most distressed degree for want of the necesserys of Life, in this perilous situation and an impaird state of health I had the additional horror to find the Small-pox in every quarter of the village and with much difficulty obtained leave to innoculate my own family and that of a few neighbors whose situation was too similar to my own to make it a matter profitable to me at that time.

Upon the near approach of the Troops under Gen'l. Gates, big with most interested hopes of his success, the morning of the 16th of August pronounced the defeat of that unfortunate Army. When the British wounded were brought to Camden from the Idea they had of my Surgical abilities I was immediately called upon to assist in dressing them. I refused and pleaded in excuse my indisposition. Upon the arrival of our wounded which was not until the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th days, I immediately informed the Surgeon Gen'l of the British by letter, that as they had been entirely neglected, I beg'd permission to visit them and render them what services I could. He desired me to do so and the next day the care and management of them was committed to me, without a single assistant untill the arrival of Dr. Kelty, and after considerable time, Dr. Williamson, who aided me in the amazing fatigue, in the heat of summer without any refreshment but common rations. They also assisted me in all the operations I performed and (one or two excepted) were the whole that were performed at all. Twas late when Dr. Johnson arrived and to the best of my belief more than half of the wounded had recovered as far as to admit their removal to Charles Town.

Hitherto I had paid the most steady and tender attention in an ill state of health and under every inconveniency and if your Excellency will please to consider the duty I had to accomplish and did accomplish without any idea of reward and you will be of opinion that nothing but Malice could inspire the man who labours so industriously to rob me of the little merit I am certainly entitled to. Upwards of three hundred sick and wounded to attend, the dressings and medicines to prepare, a daily state of the whole in the most particular manner to be rendered to headquarters, made and signed by me and at a time when my Family were ablolutely starving.

Doctor Johnson informed me he was Assistant Deputy Director General, and that the care of the sick and wounded devolved to him. I expressed how disagreeable it was to me to give up a Charge on whom I had paid so much time and attention. I had also passed every receipt for supplys and was of course culpable, but upon the whole if he did insist upon it I would act no longer. He did insist and I retired to pay some attention to a neglected Family. My partiality was ever so conspicuous that my confinement was decreed and frequently ordered; nothing is better known to the people of Camden. Taking an Active Part with the British: he maliciously construes my availing myself of an old acquaintance (Col. Hamilton) to save me from the punishment of imprisonment and my Family from Greater distress by employing me to innoculate his Regiment for which he very Generously paid me and made it in my power more effectually to accomodate my Friends and pursue another line of business, that of merchandise, by which I had acquired a handsome living and which the British villianously and wantonly destroyed upon their retiring from Camden, after subjecting me to the most vulgar confinement from a supposition of my having conveyed intelligence to the American Army and have reduced me to a state of dependence I can scarcely support under the present cloud. My Zeal for the service of my Country is as ardently fix'd as the Gentleman's who has so unmercifully loaded me, but never can decend to a base act of Cruelty.

I have the Honour to be
Your Excellencys mo. obt. servt

Tho. Charlton"

Unfortunately we don't know General Greene's reaction to this letter. The next bit of information we have concerning Dr. Thomas Charlton is the date and place of birth of his fourth child, Arthur Murdock Charlton, born the 6th of August 1782 in Cumberland County, Virginia.

I assume that Dr. Charlton accompanied his wife to her old home in Virginia because it would have been a dangerous journey for a woman with young children to make by herself. We don't know when they returned to Camden, but there is a record of his joining the Camden Orphan's Society in the summer of 1786. Their fifth child, John Kennon Montfort Charlton, was born in Camden in 1787. The name Montfort was given him to honor the husband of Dr. Charlton's step-daughter, Lucy.

Dr. Charlton bought 100 acres of land in Camden District on Jackson Creek in June of 1789. He must have died that year because his wife is listed as a widow in the U.S. Census of 1790 (no other Charltons were listed in this census for the Camden area), and the only mention of Dr. Charlton at a later date is a record of the Orphan's Society which gives his death in 1795. This latter date is erronious, as all other sources indicate his death in 1789 or the first part of 1790. We have searched for his gravestone in the Camden area with no success.

Dr. Charlton's record in the Revolution doesn't place him among the military heroes of this era, but his unswerving devotion to the well-being of the wounded fellow patriots who were under his care during the worst imaginable conditions makes up for any lack of zeal in the fighting which he may have shown. The The war in South Carolina was an extremely trying time for everyone concerned. The town of Camden, being the scene of two major battles and a year's occupation by the British, was a bad place to be, as all citizens were subject to suspicions of spying and fraternizing with the enemy by first one side and then the other. The townspeople were accused and punished by whichever faction was in power. Kirkland & Kennedy's "Historic Camden" tells of this in detail. Dr. Charlton ran the hospital during the period of British occupation and I suppose it would have been impossible to avoid criticism from one side or the other. The year he spent as a Lieutenant in Thompson's Rangers has placed him in the category of a patriot ancestor for any of his descendants wishing to join the D.A.R. or Sons of the Revolution organizations. There have been quite a few D.A.R. members whose applications to the society were approved on the strength of Dr. Charlton's record in the Revolution. The half dozen

THOMAS CHARLTON (1745-1789)

D.A.R. applications of which I have seen copies name Dr. (Lieut.) Charlton's wife as "Lucy Kenan" -- this is incorrect -- Lucy was Dr. Charlton's step-daughter who married James Montfort. Dr. Charlton's wife was Ann Hunt Kennon Hall.

The widow Ann Charlton left Camden not long after the Doctor's death and took her family to Savannah to make their home. Her daughter, Lucy Montfort and husband James also lived there. There is a record in the Savannah conveyance books which shows that James Montfort sold to "Mrs. Anne Hunt Charlton late of South Carolina, widow, but now resident in the State of Georgia", two mahogany tables, a sideboard and 3 bedroom suites and two dozen windsor chairs and 11 slaves on 30th day of January 1793 for the sum of £500. The same year, on Nov. 6, Mrs. Charlton passed away. She was survived by her daughter Lucy, by her marriage to John Hall and the five children of her marriage to Dr. Thomas Charlton.

Eleanor Letitia Charlton b. 1776 in Camden, S.C. d. 28 July 1841 in St. Augustine, Fla.	married	William Cleland
Anne Phebe Charlton b. circa 1778 in Camden, S.C. m. 15 Sept. 1795	"	Emanuel Wambersie
Thomas Usher Pulaski Charlton b. Nov. 1779 in Camden, S.C. d. 14 Dec. 1835 in Savannah. Judge, Mayor	"	Emily Walter (first wife and mother of his 3 children) married 29 Oct. 1803 in Charleston, S.C.
Arthur Murdock Charlton b. 6 Aug. 1782 in Cumberland Co. Va. d. circa 1850 in Washington, Ga. Editor, Augusta Chronicle	"	Frances Mann Married 20 Jan. 1801 in Bryan Co. Ga.
John Kennon Montfort Charlton b. 1787 in Camden, S.C. d. 4 Apr. 1828 in Wilkes Co., Ga.	"	Cordelia Revere (Kahlin) m. 13 Dec. 1808

Of these five the eldest, Eleanor Letitia married William Cleland, an Englishman living in Jamaica. One of their children, James Cleland later became a lawyer in Savannah and married Williamina Waters, sister of the wife of his first cousin, Thomas J. Charlton. The next daughter, Ann Phebe Charlton married Baron Emanuel Wambersie of Savannah who inherited his title from the land of his forebears in Europe. They were wed in Savannah in 1795. One of their descendants Eugene Wambersie, lived at "Charlton Hall" near Charleston in the 1880's. The third child of Dr. Thomas and Ann Hunt Charlton was Thomas Usher Pulaski Charlton, our direct ancestor in that generation. He was born in Camden during the Revolution and bore the name Thomas for his father; Usher for his grandmother's people; and Pulaski in honor of the famous Count Casimir Pulaski who died trying to free Savannah from the British. The other two sons were Arthur Murdock Charlton and John Kennon Montfort Charlton, who both spent part of their childhood in Camden and went to Savannah at an early age with their mother. John K.M. Charlton married Cordelia Revere (Kahlin ?) of Wilkes County in 1808 and ran a plantation near Washington, Ga. He was editor of The Washington News and also the Augusta Chronicle. He died 4th April 1828. Arthur M. Charlton was also a plantation owner near Washington in Wilkes County. He married Frances Mann 20 Jan. 1801, daughter of Luke Mann, who was a Representative in the Provincial Assembly for St. Phillips Parish, part of which is now Bryan County. Frances Mann Charlton died 11th Sept. 1857, and was buried in Smyrna Methodist Church Cemetery near Washington, Ga. Arthur probably died before her and was buried in the same cemetery altho no headstone can be found marking his grave. Frances Charlton's headstone has the following inscription:

Born March 7th 1782
Lived a consistant member of the Methodist Church
nearly a half century.
Died Sept. 11th 1857

THOMAS U.P. CHARLTON (1779-1835)

Thomas U.P. Charlton was born in Camden, South Carolina in November of 1779 a few months before the British occupation of the town. His father died when Thomas was ten years old, and his mother took the family to Savannah, where he grew up and spent most of his life. One of the schools he attended was St. John's College at Annapolis, where his first cousin, Francis Scott Key also went to school. The two young men were the same age (born the same year). He studied law in Savannah and was admitted to the bar in 1800 at the early age of 20, and was destined to become one of the foremost jurists in the history of Georgia.

His career in law and public service began with his election to the state legislature at the age of 21, soon after he had become a lawyer. He acquired the post of State's Attorney General in 1804. His reputation as a first rate attorney having been established, he he was elected Judge of the Eastern Circuit in 1807 and continued in that position until 1811. He served another term as judge of this court in 1821-1822. One of his friends was Gen. James Jackson, who was Governor of Georgia 1798-1801. Charlton wrote and published a biography of Jackson in 1809. He was also well acquainted with Governor John Milledge.

In 1814 Thomas U. P. Charlton was elected alderman of the City of Savannah and was on the Committee of Vigilance which was formed to guard the city from suspicious characters during the War of 1812. Subsequently he was elected Mayor of Savannah and served in that capacity for six terms of office until 1821. While he was mayor there was a serious fire in the city and during his term of office he had to deal with a yellow fever epidemic and a smallpox epidemic. He was highly praised for his work in ridding the city of diseases.

During this period he had a handsome portrait painted which has been preserved by his descendants of the Hartridge family. Some of his correspondence with the Governors is kept in the Manuscript Section of the Georgia Archives.

In 1824 he had a book published containing reports of cases argued in the Superior Court of the Eastern District of Georgia, which was at that time the highest court in the state. This book was reprinted several times and later the reports and opinions of both Thomas U.P. and his son, Judge Robert Milledge Charlton were included. This volume was in every law office in the state for over a hundred years, and is still considered an authority in some instances. I have a copy which was printed in 1903. As an orator he knew no peer. He made countless speeches during his long career as Judge and civil servant. Many eulogies and dedication speeches were delivered by Judge Charlton. In 1826 one of his friends, Judge Charles Harris headed a committee to write a fitting eulogy for the former Presidents, Thomas Jefferson and John Adams who had died that year. Judge Charlton was chosen to deliver the speech.

He suffered two disappointments in his political career. He was defeated in the election for U.S. Senator in 1828. And one of his ambitions was to become Ambassador to Mexico, which was never realized, altho Francis Scott Key, who was practicing law in Washington at that time was trying to help him get the appointment.

When Thomas Charlton was 24 years old he married Emily Walter, daughter of Thomas Walter of Charleston who wrote the botanical work "Florida Caroliniana". They were married in Savannah, Oct. 29th 1803. Their first child, Thomas Jackson Charlton, was born Oct. 5th 1805. His middle name was not inherited -- his father named him in honor of Gov. James Jackson. Their second child was Robert Milledge Charlton, named for his mother's people and the middle name for Gov. John Milledge. He was born 19th Jan. 1807. The third child was a daughter, Emily Bulloch Charlton, born 20 Sept. 1808 (middle name for Gov. Bulloch). Mrs. Charlton was ill with jaundice at the time of childbirth and serious complications set in, bringing about her death three days later. The baby was premature and developed a bronchial infection. It only survived five weeks. Children of Thomas U.P. and Emily Charlton:

1-	Thomas Jackson Charlton b. 5th Oct. 1805 Savannah d. 22 Sept. 1835 Bryan Co. Ga.	married	Sarah Margaret Waters b. 1808 m. 7 Jan. 1830 Bryan Co. Ga. d. 20 Dec. 1886 Savannah
2-	Robert Milledge Charlton b. 19 Jan. 1807 Savannah, Ga. d.18 Jan 1854, Savannah	"	Margaret Shick m. 1829 Savannah
3-	Emily Bulloch Charlton	b. 20 Sept. 1808	died in Infancy

Two years later Thomas U.P. married again, to Mrs. Ellen Glasco St. Ledger, a widow. They were married in South Carolina by Rev. Fowler, Dec. 15th 1810. Ellen Glasco was a native of Ireland, but had lived in Savannah for eight years before her second marriage. She was a very good foster mother to the two boys, who were too young to remember their real mother. They loved her as their own mother, and when they had families of their own, they named some of their children in her honor.

Ellen Glasco, too, died at an ea_rly age, on the 16th of October 1820, of a fever at the age of 39. Thomas U.P. didn't marry again for three years, when he took the vows with another widow, Mrs. Hester Pamela Crawford, 30th August 1823. They were married by Rev. Meredith. Hester only lived three years after her marriage. She died 19th Dec. 1826. After her death Thomas U.P. sold his two story house on Drayton and State Streets.

There was a fourth marriage for Thomas, to Miss Clememtine Helen Lefevre of Savannah on 30th Oct. 1828. They were married at the plantation of Peter Dupont on Skidaway Island by Rev. E. Neufville. (Episcopal)

Both of Thomas U.P.'s sons chose a professional field of endeavor. The eldest, Thomas, who was in our direct line, became a doctor of medicine, and the other, Robert, studied law and forged a career for himself surpassing that of his father, altho he only had a life-span of 47 years. The eldest son, Thomas, lived an even shorter time, dying at the age of 29.

Thomas U.P. Charlton died on the 14th of December 1835 in Savannah, less than three months after the death of his eldest son who preceeded him into eternity. Thomas U.P. was buried with the ceremony due a long-time judge and six-term mayor of the city. His interrment was in the Colonial Park Cemetery. In 1852 a new cemetery was dedicated by his son, Robert Milledge Charlton, and his remains and those of his family were re-interred in the spacious R.M. Charlton grave lot in Laurel Grove Cemetery. The double lot was enclosed by an ornamental cast-iron fence with a gate bearing the name "R.M. Charlton". Thomas U.P.'s headstone has his name as well as the names of Emily, his first wife; Emily, his daughter, Ellen his second wife and Dorothea McCormack, his first wife's mother (who had re-married). Some later descendants wondered if Thomas rested easy in his grave with two wives and a mother-in-law.

Thomas U.P. Charlton was Worthy Grand Master of the Georgia Masonic Order in 1827.

ROBERT MILLEDGE CHARLTON (1807-1854)

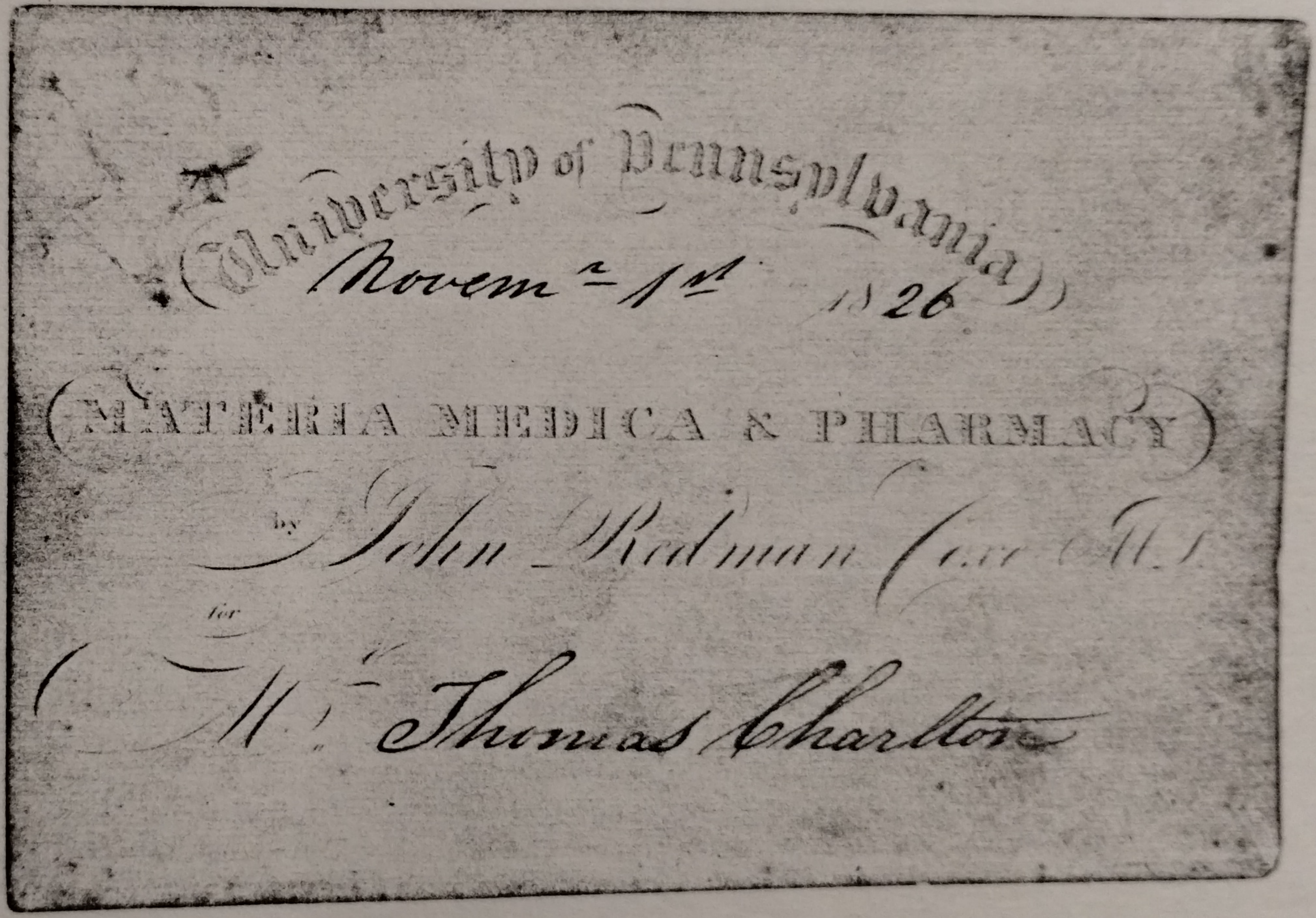
Robert Milledge Charlton, who followed in the footsteps of his father, was born 19th January 1807 in Savannah. He was admitted to the Bar before he was 21 and upon reaching his majority, was elected to represent Chatham County in the State Legislature. Three years later he was appointed District Attorney by President Andrew Jackson. He later became a judge of the Eastern Circuit and at the age of 44 was a U.S. Senator. While in Washington, he was named a Regent of the Smithsonian Institution. And was a founder of the Georgia Historical Society. Meanwhile he had served three terms as Mayor of Savannah, and was a public figure, liked and admired throughout the state. When he died 18th January 1854, the business houses of the city closed for his funeral, and soon after his death, Charlton County was named for him.

Robert was married to Margaret Shick of Savannah in 1829 and they became the parents of ten children, only five of whom reached maturity. Robert's son, Walter Glasco Charlton, was the third generation of Charltons to attain the heights of the legal and judicial profession in Savannah. A daughter, Mary Marshall Charlton, married Julian Hartridge of South Carolina; their grandson, Walter Charlton Hartridge Jr. was an outstanding Savannah historian and genealogist, and an authority on the Charltons and their descendants. He was president of the Georgia Historical Society for a number of years and was on the Roll of Fellows of the American Genealogical Society. His notes and papers concerning the Charlton Family were the main source of information for this family history. Since Walter's death in 1974 his papers have been kept at the Georgia Historical Society's Archive on Whitaker Street in Savannah.

Robert Milledge Charlton Jr., who joined the C.S.A. when he was 19, fought all through the Civil War and died a month after it was over.

Robert Milledge Charlton Sr. was known for his accomplishments in the composition of poetry. He often wrote articles for Knickerbocker Magazine, a leading New York periodical of that era, and had a book of his poems and those of his brother published in 1839 and 1842.

There was a news item in the Savannah Georgian in 1828 announcing departure of the Steamboat "Macon" for Charleston. Among the passengers listed were: Thos U.P. Charlton, Charles Harris, R.M. Charlton, lady and servants.



University of Pennsylvania

Novemr 1st 1826

MATERIA MEDICA & PHARMACY

by John Redman Coxe M.D.

for

Mr Thomas Charlton

THOMAS JACKSON CHARLTON (1805-1835)

Eldest of the two sons of Thomas U.P. Charlton was our direct ancestor, Thomas Jackson Charlton, born 5th October 1805. He grew up in Savannah and received an excellent education, fitting him for the study of medicine. His studies for a medical doctor's degree were accomplished at the University of Pennsylvania. He traveled back and forth to Philadelphia during his college years by taking passage on one of the many coastwise sailing vessels that carried passengers up and down the Eastern Seaboard,the trip sometimes taking as long as a week, depending on the weather. He received a medical and pharmaceutical certificate in November 1826 and graduated in April 1828 with his M.D. degree. A news item in the "Savannah Georgian" of April 15, 1828 tells of his graduation and gives the subject of his thesis:"Melancholia and Hypochondriasis". In June he was listed as an Attending Physician at the Savannah Hospital & Poorhouse. During this period he belonged to the Savannah Volunteer Regimental Guards, an organization which had become more social than military, and promoted dances and social functions.

In 1829 he went to live in the little town of Hardwicke, Georgia, 18 miles below Savannah, on the Ogeechee River. This was in the lowlands where there were large rice plantations employing hundreds of slaves. He began his medical practice looking after the health of these plantation workers. Some of the plantations along the Great Ogeechee dated back to the earliest days of Georgia. There was "Strathey Hall" founded by the Mackey family;"Whitehall", built by William Clark;"Silk Hope" which began as a silk raising venture, but changed to the more practical rice planting; "White Oak", "Harewood" once belonging to the Harden family; the Maxwell Plantation,and others. This section around Hardwicke (now on the list of "dead towns" of Georgia) was known as Bryan's Neck. Major George Morgan Waters* bought Harewood and "White Oak" plantations in 1829 and raised rice on "Harewood" with more than a hundred slaves. (Major Waters was born in the Cherokee Nation in 1777, the son of Colonel Thomas Waters of the Colonial Militia and his wife Sally,who was half Cherokee. Col. Waters was banished to England at the end of the Revolution. His son, George, stayed in Georgia, under the care of a friend of the Waters, William Clark, who owned"Whitehall" plantation in Bryan County until his death in 1800. At this time, George Morgan Waters married the niece of William Clark, Catherine Fyffe, who owned some property in Bryan County. George was an exceptionally shrewd business man, and soon numbered himself among the plantation owners of the area). Major Waters and his wife Catherine Fyffe Waters had a son and three daughters living in the big plantation manor at "Harewood". The next oldest daughter, Sarah Margaret, was two or three years younger than Dr. Thomas Charlton. They fell in love and were married the 7th of January 1830.

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*"George Morgan Waters Family History" by Thomas Charlton Hudson, 1974, Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Ga.

Sarah Margaret and Thomas J. Charlton had three children:

Emily Charlton b. Feb. 1831 Bryan Co. d. 22 July 1832	died in infancy	
Thomas Jackson Charlton (Jr.) b. 5 March 1833 Bryan Co., Ga. d. 8 Dec. 1886 Savannah	married	Julia Catherine Crane b. 1837, St.Marys, Ga. d. 18 Aug. 1882, Sav'h m. 1860 9 children
	second wife	Julia T. Johnston m. 3 Dec. 1883 one child
Sarah Ellen Charlton b. 31 July 1835 Bryan County m. 29 Sept. 1864 Savannah d. 19 Dec. 1901 Columbus, Ga.	married	Benjamin Hall Hudson b. 7 Aug 1836 Augusta, Ga. d. 11 Dec 1904 Columbus, Ga. 5 children, (see p. 36)

The first child, Emily, who only lived a year and a half, was buried in the little family cemetery near the present town of Richmond Hill. Local tradition has it that this cemetery was once part of "Whitehall", but old deeds seem to bear out that it was part of the adjoining plantation, "Harewood". This is logical because Harewood once belonged to the Harden family, some of whom are buried there, and "Harewood" later belonged to Thomas J. Charlton's father-in-law, Major George M. Waters. At the time of Emily's funeral in 1832, there was only one other grave in the little cemetery, an ancient, imposing, brick vaulted tomb, which

which at the present time is in complete ruins, with no visible headstone. This old grave was probably where the Major's wife, Catherine Fyffe Waters was buried, or possibly it was the grave of William Clark who owned Whitehall and died in 1800.

Dr. Charlton was constantly busy attending to his numerous patients on the surrounding plantations. There were several other doctors living at Hardwicke with practices among the slave population. In "Dr. Bullie's Notes" by James Holmes M.D., Dr. Charlton is mentioned along with Dr. Richard Dennis Arnold of Savannah in connection with treating a severe cholera epidemic. This epidemic of 1834 seems to have been his nemesis. He worked night and day with his patients to the point of undermining his health. A few months later he cought typhus fever and had complications of blood poisoning from which he died at the early age of 29.

Dr. Charlton's brother, Robert M. Charlton, wrote a eulogy which was published in the "Savannah Georgian" of September 29, 1835:

"Died on the 22nd instant, at his residence in Bryan County, in the 30th year of his age, Doctor Thomas Jackson Charlton.

Our Holy Religion instructs us to believe, -- there is "another and better world". To that "better world" -- to the bosom of the Triune God, it is hoped his spirit has fled. In that confidence, felt with all the trembling humility which becomes us -- poor transitory creatures -- the loss of his surviving friends and relatives, has been his gain. The writer of this tribute to the memory of the deceased, indifferent to theological metaphysics -- must, and does believe, that the virtues which adorned the life of Dr. Charlton, merit and have given him an abode in a mansion, prepared from all eternity for the blessed -- Dr. Charlton's life was marked by every attribute of character, which distinguishes the moral, just, and benevolent man. Eminent in his profession beyond his years, the indefatigable duties of it were impartially discharged to the rich and to the poor. His feeling heart never neglected the numerous appeals to it by the slave population which was included within the extensive circle of his practice.

During the terrific march of last year's cholera, out of 700 patients of that population, he lost only 80. He was himself nearly

GA. DEPT. OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

"falling a victim to the disease, but was speedily restored to health by his scientific resources, and reckless of personal consequences, renewed his attentions to the sick, and continued to do so, until the carnage of the pestilence had ceased.

Blessed with an almost herculean strength, united to the finest physical proportions, he underwent fatigues by land and water, which but few medical men would have sustained, and fearlessly encountered the dangers of localities, the most unhealthy — which also, few of his profession could have so long endured. In this perilous course, he kept on for several years past, facing death under some of its most formidable aspects, at last falling a victim to typhus fever, accompanied by an inflamation of the arm, in a few days exhibiting gangrene, and terminating — beyond human skill to save — his mortal career. The fatal arrow struck him, riding in a tempestuous day, on a visit of many miles to a poor family from whence it is supposed he caught the fever of which he died.

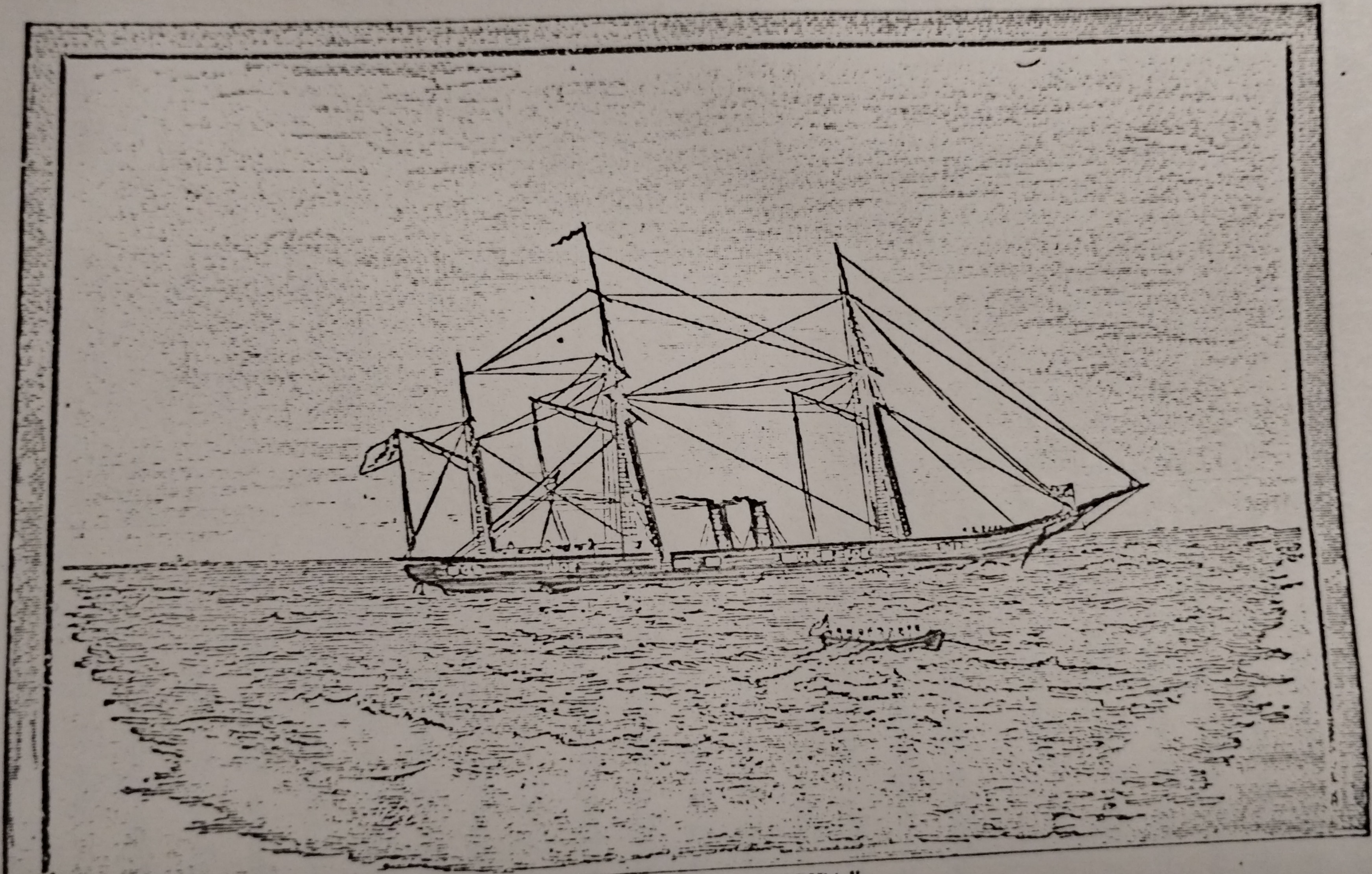
All admit the professional skill of the late Dr. Charlton. That, together with a sincere respect for his individual virtues, hallows with regret among his local fellow citizens, the unexpected decree which has deprived them of the society, the talents, and the services of their lamented friend. Besides a chivalric feeling, which ever rendered him immediately sensitive to all points of honor he might think involved his reputation as a gentleman — yet, in a general intercourse with his fellow creatures, he was the meekest of men, and universally beloved for his urbane and kind hearted deportment. Dr. Charlton was not only skillful in his profession, but possessed literary attainments of the highest order. His genius, especially in the delightful realm of poesy, would have given him of itself a respectable station in any community — no matter where. This gifted man, this native son of Georgia, with, but a few days past, such cheering prospects expanding before him, in the flower of his age, is now in the grave; illustrating the sublime allusions, in an ode of the Hebrew Minstrel, that a protracted existence is of little importance; for, whatever may be our length of days, human life in the sight of God, is like grass: "in the morning it is green, and groweth up, in the evening "it is cut down, dried up, and withered"; and again,"we bring our years to an end, as it were, a tale that is told".

The deceased has left a widow, two children, a brother, and a father to deplore his loss, in the anguish of never ceasing tears and devoted affection for his memory. As to the latter relative, considering his late — his eldest born — son, as the main prop of his declining years, the object of enthusiastic attachment, — that prop being stricken from under him, leaves no consolation that can be afforded him, other than the prospective quiet of the tomb; annihilating, as it will, every withering recollection of this earth — with all its vanities, its evanescent glories, and above all its sorrows."

His grave is surmounted by a large full-length marble slab with a long epitaph engraved upon it. The cemetery, where his infant daughter is also buried, is located about four miles south of Richmond Hill, just off Ga. Rte 67, on Spur Rte. 67 to Fort McAllister. A few hundred feet from the fork of the road there is a single track dirt road leading toward the river about 400 yards to the cemetery. A church cemetery organization headed by the postmaster, Robert Carpenter, had a fence put around the cemetery about 1972 to try to preserve the haloed spot.

Sarah Margaret Charlton and her two children, Thomas J. (Jr.) and Sarah Ellen moved to Savannah after the doctor's death. The mother and husband of Sarah Margaret had died there in the Ogeechee lowlands, and her father and the rest of the Waters family had moved north to Gwinnett County near where Maj. George M. Waters had owned some Cherokee land on the Chattahoochee River. Sarah Margaret lived in Savannah and raised her two children there, outliving her husband by 51 years. Her husband and her father left her adequately provided for, but the Civil War brought this prosperity to an end.

Sarah Margaret's two children were well educated before the war. When the conflict came, it had a profound effect of both of them.



C. S. CRUISER "FLORIDA"

THOMAS JACKSON CHARLTON (Jr.) (1833-1886)

Thomas J. Charlton (Jr.) was a graduate of the University of Georgia, and graduated in medicine at Savannah Medical College in 1856. He decided to become a navy surgeon, and was in the U.S. Navy from August 1857 to December 1860, when it became apparent that war between the states was imminent. In 1860-1861 he resigned from the U.S. Navy and joined the navy of the Confederate States. After doing some shore duty, hewas sent to France on a secret purchasing mission where he worked with Com. Bulloch's staff, buying ships and supplies for the C.S.N. After that, he shipped aboard the Confederate raider, C.S.S. "Georgia" as Surgeon's Mate. A fine new warship, the C.S.S. "Florida" was commissioned in March of 1862. She was built in Liverpool and was similar in construction to the famous raider, "Alabama". The "Florida" was sent out on a prolonged raiding mission against U.S. shipping in retaliation for the U.S. Navy's blockade of Southern ports.

The C.S.S. "Florida" was 191 feet long with a beam of 27 feet, and drew about 13 feet of water. She was equipped with twin horizontal engines and propellers as well as three masts with a full complement of sails to take advantage of favorable winds. Her sails were arranged in a combination sometimes referred to as a sloop rig, but different from our modern single masted sloops. The "Florida had three masts with fore-and-aft, gaff-rigged mainsails. The fore-topmast and main topmast carried square topsails and topgallant sails. The mizzem carried a fore-and-aft spanker and topsail. With a fair breeze, under steam, she could do better than 12 knots. The armament consisted of seven-inch rifled pivot guns fore and aft and three six-inch rifled guns on each side and two small brass howitzers. She was rated at 770 tons, and carried a crew of about 90 men, including the officers. Her distinguishing features were twin smokestacks, and masts with a noticable rake, similar to the speedy "Baltimore Clippers". This formidable sea raider became feared far and wide for her capture of many merchant ships carrying Yankee cargoes. Lieut. John Newland Maffitt was in command during the capture of several million dollars worth of shipping and had many a hairbreadth escape from the U.S. warships sent out to sink the "Florida" at any cost. Maffitt had a heart attack while in port at Brest, France in September of 1863 and a new captain was assigned to the raider, Lieut. Charles Manigault Morris, along with several new crew members including Surgeon Thomas J. Charlton. They set out again on their mission of destruction in January of 1864, and roamed the seas in search of Yankee commerce, capturing many prizes of war.

On October 6th the Florida put into port in Bahia, Brazil, which was known to maintain strict neutrality to both U.S. and Confederate navy ships. The men of the "Florida" evidently felt safe from attack as Lieut. Morris and most of the crew went on shore leave, altho the U.S. warship, "Wachusett" was tied up not far from them. A certain gentlemanly ethic usually prevailed between beligerants while in neutral ports, but not so with the captain of the "Wachusett", U.S.N. Commander Napoleon Collins, who craved fame and distinction and cared little for the laws of neutrality. At three o'clock in the morning the "Wachusett" quietly slipped her cables and headed for the "Florida" under full steam, with the intent of ramming her opponent. Collins' aim was not too good in the darkness, but he succeeded in carrying away some of the "Florida" 's rigging and raking her with cannon fire and small arms, killing several of the crew. The "Florida"s guns were not loaded, according to the laws of Brazilian neutrality and she had no choice but to surrender. Surgeon Charlton and about 35 of the crew were taken prisoner and the "Florida" was towed out of the harbor in spite of protests from the Brazilian Navy. The prisoners were taken to Fort Warren in Boston Harbor. Brazil officially protested the violation of her neutrality and demanded return of the "Florida" and its crew. The U.S. authorities secretly sank the "Florida" in Norfolk harbor and sent the crew out of the country after releasing them from a three months imprisonment. Charlton went to England for the duration of the war and rejoined Acting Commander Morris and the rest of the crew who had gone from Bahia to Liverpool. Charlton came back toward his country as far as Halifax, and spent the last few months of his exile there.

Dr. Thomas J. Charlton was married to Julia Catherine Crane, daughter of Savannah banker Herman A. Crane, in 1860 and two of their children were born during the war. Tom and Julia had nine children in all and raised them in Savannah, except for the first child who died in infancy. The second child was named Thomas Jackson Charlton III and became a medical doctor in Savannah like his father and grandfather. After the war Dr. Charlton had a good practice and was one of Savannah's leading physicians. Julia Crane Charlton died 18th August 1882, and Dr. Thomas J. Jr. remarriedthe next year to Julia T. Johnston. There was a son, Jack, by his second marriage. Dr. Charlton died 8th December 1886 and was buried in Bonaventure Cemetery near Savannah.

There were four succeeding generations of Dr. Thomas Jackson Charlton in Savannah:

Dr. Thomas Jackson Charlton	(1805-1835)
Dr. Thomas Jackson Charlton Jr.	(1833-1886)
Dr. Thomas Jackson Charlton III	(1863-1920)
Dr. Thomas Jackson Charlton IV	(1895-1955)

There is a Thomas Jackson Charlton V, born in 1934, in this same direct line, who is a Yale graduate, but did not follow the medical profession, and moved away to Virginia.

Dr. Thomas J. Charlton III married his second cousin, Williamina Stewart Howell of Marietta, daughter of Emily Cleland Howell and Archibald Howell.* Williamina and Thomas were married in Marietta 3rd November 1887. They lived in Savannah where the doctor had his practice, 220 East Oglethorpe Street. They had two children, Catherine Howell Charlton (17 Mar 1893—30 May 1952) who was a journalist and social editor of the Savannah Morning News; and Thomas J. Charlton IV, who became the fourth in line to be one of Savannah's leading physicians.

I remember visiting the Charltons at 220 E. Oglethorpe when I was a child. We called Williamina "Cousin Willie", and paid them visits several times until her death in 1935.

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* See Howell Genealogy at Georgia Archives

SARAH ELLEN CHARLTON (1835-1901)

My grandmother, Sarah Ellen (sister of Tom who married Julia) was born 31 July 1835, grew up in Savannah, and was confirmed in Christ Episcopal Church. Her mother blessed her with several given names, which was a popular practice in those days. I believe it was done so that the child with many names could later choose the ones most favored. (But in the days of large families there was a danger of running out of names.) Her full name was Sarah Ellen St.Ledger Walter Glasco Charlton, but she went by the name, "Sarah Ellen" or just "Ellen". When she was a child her mother affectionately nicknamed her "Kitten" or "Pussie" or "Puss". She was lifelong friends with Catherine and Emily Cleland, who were both first and second cousins to her on her mother's and father's side. She had a close friend, Julia Catherine Crane, who married her brother, Tom. Sarah Ellen went to a girl's school in Greensboro, Ga., and I believe her cousins, the Clelands went there too. Julia Crane probably went to school in Connecticut; She had relatives in New England. Sarah Ellen later went to school there too.

It was the custom in Savannah, for anyone who could afford it, to leave the city during the hot months to escape the yellow fever and malaria prevailent in that low river delta country. Sarah Ellen often visited in New England with friends, and after her cousin Catherine Cleland married Archibald Howell of Marietta, Georgia in 1848, she visited them at least once a year. Catherine Cleland Howell died in 1857, and the widower, Archibald Howell, married Catherine's sister, Emily, who was the same age as Sarah Ellen. She continued to visit the Howells until the Civil War. Ellen's grandfather, George Morgan Waters lived in Gwinnett County not far from Marietta. (He moved there from Bryan Co. c.1840)

The Archibald Howell home where Ellen used to visit, was a remarkable house, for its size and elegance. It was built in 1848, and is still standing, in good repair. The Howells raised 15 children in it. This Greek revival house is 303 Kennesaw Avenue, Marietta, Ga., and has a historical marker in front of it.

Sarah Ellen was a strikingly pretty brunette with blue-green eyes, and seems to have been popular with the young folks of her set. She had an engaging personality and a ready wit. She was in love with a young man, William Hales, who was a good friend of her brother, when she was about 16. Hales died in 1852 and was buried in their family burial plot, # 87 in Laurel Grove Cemetery. I have heard that she was later in love with a Confederate officer who was killed in the war. During the latter part of this conflict she met Capt. Benj. Hall Hudson who was stationed at nearby Rosedew Island. They were married Sept. 29, 1864 in Christ Church (Episcopal) in Savannah. After Sherman's March, Capt. Hudson had to retreat with his Confederate unit, and Sarah Ellen and her mother had a miserable time during the occupation of Savannah. Sometimes they didn't have enough to eat. In March of 1865 the Yankees proclaimed that the wives of all Confederate officers must move out of Savannah into the Confederate territory (probably for fear of spy activity). To quote from "The Historical Record of the City of Savannah" by Lee and Agnew, 1869, "Brevet Major Gen. C. Grover, U.S. Army, then in command of Savannah, gave orders for evacuation of families of Confederate Officers into Confederate Territory, March 31, 1865". Sarah Ellen was very worried because her first child was due to be born in a few months, but she must have obtained permission to stay in Savannah, because her daughter, Juliette was born there 16th July 1865. But the war was over by then and Ben came home after four long years of battles, hardship, and privation.

They moved to Ben's father's home in Columbus, on the corner of Jackson and Randolph Streets, across from the First Baptist Church. (the street names were changed in the 1880's and this became 2nd Ave., and 12th St.,* where the Ralston Hotel now stands). Ben's mother, Juliet, had died about a year previous, and I suppose Ellen ran the house until her father-in-law, David Hudson remarried about 1870 to a woman from New Jersey named Leila. He died in 1873 and Leila went back to New Jersey, leaving the house to Ben and Sarah Ellen to raise their young family. They brought up five children in the old Hudson home.

(their children listed on next page)

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* 1206 Second Avenue

SARAH ELLEN CHARLTON (1835-1901)

Juliette Charlton Hudson b. 16 July 1865 Savannah, Ga. d.13 Dec 1909, Columbus	married 10 Oct. 1888	Shelby Compton b. 9 Dec. 1857 Rapides Parish, La. d. 24 Dec. 1901 Columbus, Ga.
Sarah Waters Hudson b. 5 Sept. 1869, Columbus d. 22 July 1881 "	died age 11	
Benjamin Hall Hudson (Jr) b. 27 Oct. 1872 Columbus, Ga. d. 26 Mar. 1954 Crystal Lake, N.J.	married 1 Aug 1899	Alexandria McColl b. 1877 near Grand Rapids, Mich. d. 1968, Haddonfield, N.J. burial: Bethel Memorial Pk. Merchantville, N.J.
Ellen St.Ledger Hudson b. 7 Dec. 1874 Columbus, Ga. d. circa 1956 E. Falls Church, Va.	married 4 Nov. 1911 no children	Julius Hall Parmelee
Thomas Charlton Hudson b. 6 Nov. 1878 Columbus, Ga. d. 10 Dec. 1959 Columbus, Ga.	married 23 Sept. 1909	Edith Grace Folwell b. 2 Dec. 1882 Philadelphia, Pa. d. 28 Feb. 1963 Columbus, Ga.

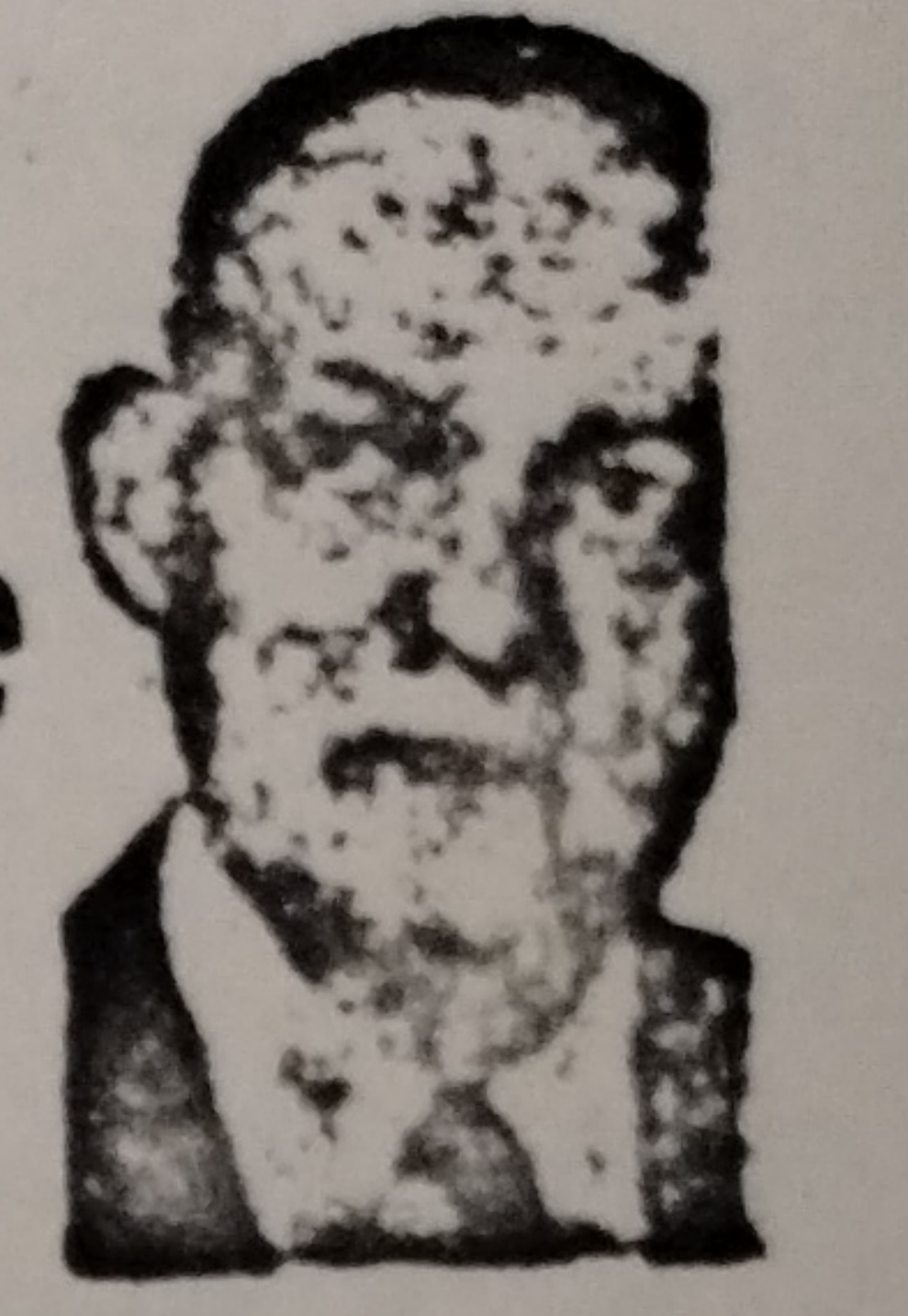
Times were hard after the Civil War and Ben Hudson who was a civil engineer could not find an engineering position, but he could also keep books and did so for a number of years until something better turned up. When Leila left Columbus she mortgaged the house and left them to pay it off, which they finally did.

Their children all went to the public schools of Columbus which were unusually good. The youngest, Thomas C. Hudson, graduated from high school there in 1895.

In 1885 Ben H. Hudson finally secured a position commensurate to his capabilities. He became the city engineer of Columbus. Later he was county surveyor for Muscogee County. He did quite a few surveying jobs for the railroads around the area and taught his son, Ben to be a from a Columbus, Georgia Newspaper

OUR TOWN

The Strange Shingled House



BY W. C. WOODALL

Pres. Columbus Historical Society

Recently we've had several inquiries about the quaint little Dutch Colonial house on the corner of Second Avenue and Fourteenth Street. People want to know what it is—and where it came from. To really tell its history, we'll have to go back a little in time.

One of the earliest settlers in Columbus was David Hudson, who bought the large lot at the corner of Jackson Street (Second Avenue) and Randolph Street (Twelfth Street). This lot is now the site of the Ralston Hotel.

There Mr. Hudson established his family, and this family has continued in Columbus for nearly one hundred and fifty years. The old deed, dated Nov. 11, 1837, shows the lot was of one-half acre proportions, and was Lot 335 on the City Plan of the town. It was an outright grant signed by His Excellency George R. Gilmer, "Governor and Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of this State, and of the militia thereof."

lot 335

As a very young man, David Hudson left his home in Newark N.J., and went alone to Augusta, Ga., where he taught school. There he met and married Miss Juliette Hall.

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WHEN THE founding of Columbus was so strongly advertised by Mirabeau B. Lamar, David Hudson was one of those who very soon came to take up his residence on the banks of the Chattahoochee. In 1835 we find that admirable young man had enlisted in the first organization of the Columbus Guards—becoming a first sergeant, to help defend Columbus because of the hostile attitude of the Creek Indians across the river in Alabama. He was in the company of Dr. John A. Urquhart, who was captain, and Robert A. Ware, lieutenant.

The lot that Hudson acquired was sold to someone else in the original sale of lots in 1823, but having only one partial payment in nine years, reverted to the state. The sale price (for the Ralston corner) was $325.

David Hudson built a one-story Colonial house in the center of the extensive grounds. Here he established his wife and son, Benjamin Hall Hudson I, who was born in 1836. Also, the grandchildren, Ben H. Hudson II and Thomas Charlton Hudson, Juliette and Nellie Hudson, were born in the same house.

David Hudson became associated in business with David F. Wilcox and Company, then operating the insurance agency that several years ago received its hundred year award. His son, Benjamin Hall Hudson Jr., received an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was educated as an Army Engineer.

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AT THE OUTBREAK of the Civil War, he returned to Columbus and became captain of a company on the Southern side. David Hudson lived to see this son return from the war, and marry Sarah Ellen Charlton, daughter of Dr. Thomas Charlton of Savannah, whose plantation was on one of the Golden Isles of Georgia. The young couple came to Columbus, and made their home with the David Hudsons.

And now comes the little shingled house: When Juliette, the oldest daughter of Ben H. Hudson I, was married in 1888 to Shelby Compton I, her father built her a house on the corner of the Ralston lot.

married
10 Oct. 18
1888

This house was of Dutch Colonial architecture, and has an interesting history. It was built with hand hewn cypress shingles. After the death of Shelby Compton I, in the early 1900s, the house was bought by Richard Howard. It was picked up bodily and moved from the Ralston lot to the corner of Second Ave and Fourteenth Street where it still remains. The lot on Twelfth Street was then vacant, and ready for the building of the Ralston Hotel.

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THE CHILDREN of Shelby Compton I, are an interesting group. They all were born and reared in the Dutch Colonial house — Amelie (Mrs. Henry Burrus), Anne Compton Edmonds (the wife of whom we term the charming Sir Richard Edmons), Shelby, whose wife is Margaret Downs of Quitman, Ga., Juliette Hall Compton—the superb actress, renowned in London and America—and one of twins, of whom the other was Mary Knight Compton.

It is interesting to note that the older children were playing in the shadow of the "Tower," when Dr. McDuffie Sr., came and told them that they had twin baby sisters.

Shelby remarked, with obvious disappointment:

"I was hoping we had some billy goats."

Dr. Thos. Charlton of Savannah lived at Hardwicke, Ga. when he married. He didn't have a plantation but his wife Sarah Margaret Waters was raised on "Harewood" a plantation of over 1000

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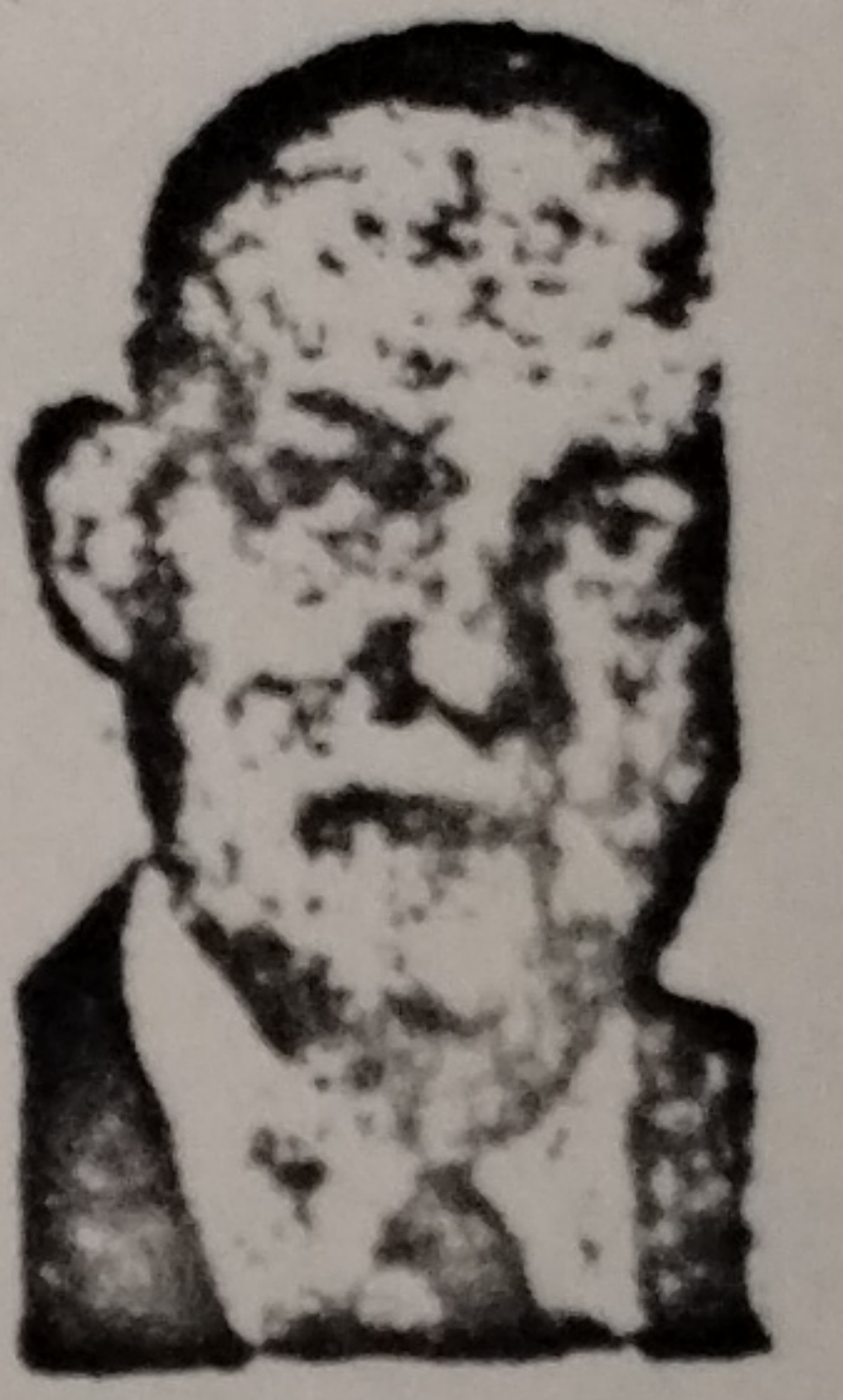

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Their daughter, Sarah Ellen Charlton inherited "Harewood."

railroad surveyor.

Juliette, eldest daughter of Ben and Sarah Ellen, married Shelby Compton of Lousiana in 1888, and Ben had a house built for them next to the old Hudson home, on the corner of the same original lot. When this property was sold in the early 1900's to make way for the Ralston Hotel, the Compton house was moved north up Second Ave., to 14th Street. where it stood on the corner until it was demolished in 1976. The old original Hudson house, 1206 Second Ave., was moved out to Wynnton on Buena Vista Road. We could not find the exact location.

Juliette and Shelby Compton raised their six children in their new home.

Amelie Baillio Compton b. 10 Sept. 1889 Columbus, Ga. d. 22 June 1957 Columbus, Ga.	married	Philip Henry Burrus b. 18 Sept. 1887 d. Columbus, Ga.
Anne Shelby Compton b. 27 Feb. 1892, Columbus d. 6 Aug. 1972 "	married	Richard Edmonds b. in Alabama d. circa 1974 Columbus, Ga.
Ellen Hudson Compton b. 1 Nov. 1893 Columbus, Ga. d. 22 May 1941 Hollywood, Cal.	married	Shepard Thweatt of Columbus
Shelby Sosthene Compton b. 17 Aug. 1896 Columbus d. 8 Sept. 1959 Columbus	married	Margaret Downs of Quitman, Ga.
Mary Knight Compton b. 3 May 1899, Columbus	married	Dr. Richard Coblentz of Baltimore
Juliette Hudson Compton b. 3 May 1899, Columbus	married 24 Dec. 1926	James Bartram of London, England

The next child of Ben and Sarah Ellen was Sarah Waters Hudson. She died of a fever at the age of eleven. The family called her "Sallie".

The third child was Benjamin Hall Hudson (Jr.), who became Superintendant of the Atlantic Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. During the early part of his railroad career in Michigan, he married Alexandria McColl of Scottish ancestry and they had three children:

Georgiana Hall Hudson b. 24 July 1900 Petoskey, Mich. d. 22 March 1977 Chicago, Ill.	married 2 March 1943	Rex Carleton b. 18 Jan 1898 Belleville, Ill. d. June 1956 Chicago, Ill. no children
Ellen Charlton Hudson b. 16 Dec. 1903 Petoskey, Mich.	married 26 Oct. 1929	Morris Armstrong Jones b. 13 April 1904 Birmingham, Ala. 2 sons
David McColl Hudson b. 9 July 1908 Ft.Wayne, Ind. d. 14 Jan 1967 California	married 15 June 1935	Jane Sharpe of Phila., Pa. they had a daughter, Joan
(Sacramento) buried in San Bruno National Cemetery he was a Marine Corps Major and Govt. Lawyer	married 2nd	Lola Nelson of Salt Lake City 3 children: Barbara and twins, David and Diana
	married 3rd	Gladys Hall of Patrick Co., Va.

The fourth child of Ben and Ellen Hudson was Ellen St.Ledger Hudson who married Julius Parmelee of Washington, D.C., a railroad statistician. They had no children — lived in East Falls Church, Virginia.

The youngest was Thomas Charlton Hudson who became a textile executive and bank director in Columbus, and was a staunch member of Trinity Episcopal Church. He married Edith Grace Folwell of Philadelphia and they had two children:

Thomas Charlton Hudson Jr b. 15 Apr. 1913, Columbus	married	Jessie Lee Brackett b. 28 Oct. 1920, Blue Ridge
Benjamin Hall Hudson b. 13 Dec. 1916	married	Iva Harris

SARAH ELLEN CHARLTON (1835-1901)

Sarah Ellen Charlton Hudson died in Columbus, Ga., 19th December, 1901 of burns she received from catching fire from an open fireplace in her home. She was buried in Linwood Cemetery in Columbus, where her husband Benjamin Hall Hudson was buried three years later; He died 11th December 1904.

One of Ellen Charlton Hudson's letters to her brother, Thomas J. Charlton is in the back of this book. -- T.C.H.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON CHARLTON FAMILY

Letters, Notes, and Papers concerning the Charlton family in the possession of Walter Charlton Hartridge — now kept in the Georgia Historical Society Library in Savannah, Ga.

Letters and documents in possession of Arch Howell, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Mary Markell Manuscript — Frederick County Historical Society Frederick, Maryland. (Contains genealogical notes on Charltons, Keys, Delaplaines, and Markells)

Records of Wills, and Land Records — Chester County Courthouse, West Chester, Penna.

Early Maryland Records — Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Records of Wills and records of Deeds — Frederick Co. Courthouse, Frederick, Md.

Early Land Patents — Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis, Md.

Early Deeds of South Carolina — South Carolina Archives, Columbia, S.C.

Miscelaneous Records of S.C. — Caroliniana Library, Columbia, S.C.

Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania — State Library of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, Penna.

Records of Bryan County Georgia — Courthouse at Pembroke, Ga.

Records of Chatham County — Georgia Archives, Atlanta (microfilm)

Records of Gwinnett " " " " "

Records of Cobb " " " " "

Records of Muscogee " " " " "

SOURCES

Governor's Letter Books — Georgia Archives, Atlanta, Ga.

Savannah Cemetery Records — Georgia Historical Society, Savannah, Ga.

Register of Officers of the Confederate Navy — National Archives, Wash. D.C.

Confederate Records of Georgia — Ga. Dept. of Archives, Atlanta, Ga.

Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion - Series II Vol..I by C.C. Marsh, Capt. Ret. U.S.N. 1921 Ga. Archives, Atlanta

U.S. Census Records — Federal Records Center, East Point, Ga.

1851 Chapman Roll of Eastern Cherokees — Ga. Archives (microfilm)
1883 Hester Roll " " " " "
1906 Guion Miller Roll of Eastern Cherokees " " "

Reports of Indian Claims — Indian Archives, Okla. Historical Society, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Charlton Files (including "Willie" Howell Charlton's scrapbook)
Georgia Historical Society Library, ~~Whittaker~~ Whitaker St., Savannah, Ga.

Georgia Newspaper Files — Ga. Archives, Atlanta (microfilm)

"Marriages & Deaths 1763-1830" (from early Ga. Newspapers) by Mary Bondurant Warren

S.C. Historical Magazine Vol XXII Ga. Archives

Maryland Historical Magazine Vols. 26 - 30 Atlanta Public Library

"History of Chester County, Pennsylvania" by Futhey & Cope 1881
Swarthmore Friends Historical Library, Swarthmore, Pa.

"Pennsylvania Archives" Series 3 Vol II "Chester County" — Ga. Archives

SOURCES

"Maryland Records" — Brumbaugh   Maryland Hall of Records, Annapolis
"History of Frederick Co., Md"   Ga. Historical Society, Savannah
"Names in Stone" — Jacob M. Holdcraft   Burr Artz Library, Frederick, Md.
D.A.R. Records   Registrar General, NSDAR, Wash., D.C.
"Official History of Laurens Co., Ga."— Bertha Sheppard Hart, 1941
"History of Savannah & South Georgia"— Wm. Harden 1913   Ga. Archives
"History of Charlton Co." —Alexander S. McQueen 1932   "   "
"Mills — Cope Genealogy" — Thos. & John Goddard   "   "
"Life and Times of Francis Scott Key" — Edward S. Delaplaine,   Md. Hall of Records
"Historic Camden" — Kirkland & Kennedy ("Part One")
"The Fledgeling Province" — Harold E. Davis, 1976
"History of Medicine in South Carolina" 1670-1820   Kershaw County Library, S.C.
by J.I. Waring
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"Gen. James Jackson" — T.U.P. Charlton — Caroliniana Library, Columbia   "
"The Story of Georgia" — Walter G. Cooper 1938   Ga. Archives
"Men of Mark in Georgia" — Wm. Northen, publisher A.B. Caldwell
"Secret Service of the Confederate States in Europe" — Jas. D. Bullock
"Secret Missions" — J.R. Soley
Sherwood's Gazeteer 1829   Georgia Dept. of Archives & History, Atlanta
"Historical Record of the City of Savannah" — F. D. Lee & J.L. Agnew
"The Confederate States Navy" — J. Thomas Scharf 1885
"Columbus Georgia 1827-1865" — John H. Martin 1875
"Columbus on the Chattahoochee" — Etta Blanchard Worsley
"The First Hundred Years" — Sarah Gober Temple (history of Cobb Co., Ga.)
"Campaign of 1781 in the Carolinas" — Henry Lee 1824   S.C. Archives
"Memoirs of the American Revolution Related to the States of No. & Sou.   "
Carolina & Georgia" — Wm. Moultrie 1802   "
"History of the American Revolution" — David Ramsey 1793 London   "
"History of Orangeburg County" — Salley
"History of Western Maryland" — J. Thomas Scharf 1882   State Library of Pennsylvania

GA. DEPT. OF
ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

①

CHARTS

Edward^1 Charlton (c. 1670-1736) = ________

our earliest known Charlton ancestor. He lived in Penna. & Maryland. His ancestors were probably English see: "History of Chester Co." by Futhey & Cope page 497. "Francis Scott Key" by Edw. S. Delaplaine p. 4.

direct → ancestor see Chart 2

Thomas^2 Charlton = **Alice Usher** (Tyrell?)

d. 1743 Faggs Manor. Londonderry Township, Chester County, Penna. will recorded at West Chester, Pa.

d. 1761 Frederick Town, Md. buried in All Saints Church Cemetery. Will recorded in Annapolis Hall of records 1752 deed, Frederick, Md.

Chart 1-A

Henry^2 Charlton = **Isabella** ________

d. 24 July 1744

Faggs Manor

his sons Thos. & Henry bought land in Londonderry 1758 & 1767

Tax records at Faggs Manor 1735

d. 1764

(W.C. Hartridge thought she was the sister of Alice Usher)

(numbers after first names refer to generations)

1-A

Collateral Ancestor

Henry² Charlton = **Isabella**
d. 24 July 1744 Chester Co
Penna.
d. 1764

- John³ Charlton
  of Charlton Forest 1738 (Chester Co., Pa.
  d. 1766
- Edward³ Charlton
  d. 1748 Chester Co, Pa.
- Henry³ Charlton
  d. 1795 Chester Co.
- Thomas³ Charlton
  inherited land at Faggs
  Manor, Chester Co
- Lettice³ Charlton
- Margaret³ Charlton
  married her cousin
  John Charlton

Thomas^2 Charlton = **Alice Usher**

d. 1743 Chester Co. Pa.
will recorded at West Chester, Pa.

d1761 Frederick, Md.
g-daughter of James Usher, Bishop of Armagh, Ireland
moved to Maryland when her husband died 1743

- **Capt. John^3 Charlton** = **Margaret Charlton**
  Maryland Militia — Border War
  d. 1748 Prince Gea Co., Md.
  Henry's daughter, (his cousin ?)
- **Thomas^3 Charlton** m. 1737 = **Lettice Bell**
  d. 1791 Philadelphia
  bur. 29 March 1791 Phila
  m. 21 Nov 1737
  bur. 2 Sept. 1774
- Direct → ancestor chart 3
  Arthur^3 Charlton m. 1742 = **Eleanor Harrison**
  d. 1771 Frederick Co., Md.
  Plantation owner - will & deeds recorded in Fredrick
  family records from All Saints Church Frederick, Md.
- **Poynton^3 Charlton** not married d. c 1756
- **Isabella^3 Charlton** = **Joseph Perry**
  d. 1791 Frederick Co, Md
- **Ann^3 Charlton** = ____ **Gattenby**
  lived in Frederick Co.
- **Jane^3 Charlton** not married
- **Elenor Charlton** " "
  d. 5 June 1745
  Londonderry Township Pa
- **Lettice Charlton** = **John Ferguson**
  d. after 1767 Frederick Co., Md.
- **Alice Charlton** = **Samuel Fleming** (from Fagg's Manor)
  Frederick Co., Md.

③

Arthur^{3} Charlton married 14 July 1742 = **Eleanor Harrison**
d. 1771 Frederick Co
on his plantation
lived in Frederick Co., Md.
near Frederick Town

Alice^{4} Charlton = **Caspar Shaaf**
b. 11 Aug. 1743
Frederick, Md.

ect cestor → See Chart 4

Dr. Thomas^{4} Charlton = **Ann Hunt Kennon Hal**
b. 21 Nov. 1745 Frederick Co
d. c 1789 Camden, S.C.
of Cumberland Co., Va
widow of John Hall
Lieutenant in Thompson's Rangers of Camden, S.C. in Revolutio
also ran Hospital in Camden 1779-1780 " "
State Rep. (S.C.) 1779 was a medical doctor & pharmacist

Eleanor^{4} Charlton = **George Murdock**
b. 25 June 1748 Frederick Co
Presidential Elector
Fred. Co. 1796

Mary^{4} Charlton = **Peter Grosh**
b. 31 Jan. 1750
Frederick Co., Md.

John^{4} Usher Charlton 26 Sep. 1790 = **Eliz. Baetty** (or Betty)
b. 21 June 1753 Frederick Co
d. 8 Dec. 1806 " "
d. 26 May 1831
Frederick age 69
Captain of Militia 1776 34th Battalion Frederick Co., Md.
(see D.A.R. records)

Chart #3-A

Ann^{4} Phebe Penn Charlton 19 Oct. 1775 = **John Ross Key**
b. 6 Feb. 1756 Frederick Co, Md.
d. 8 July 1830 " "
b. 19 Sept 1754
d. 13 Oct 1821
"Terra Rubra" Fred. Co
Mother of Francis Scott Key
ancestor of F. Scott Fitzgerald

Jane^{4} Charlton
b. 23 Dec 1757

Elizabeth^{4} Lettice Charlton
b. 1 Jan 1763
the last two daughters died young

Collateral Ancestor

19 Oct. 1775

Ann Phebe Charlton = **John Ross Key**

Ann Phebe Charlton
b. 6 Feb 1756
Frederick Co, Md
d. 8 July 1830
"Terra Rubra"

John Ross Key
b. 19 Sept 1754
Frederick Co., Md.
d. 13 Oct 1821
"Terra Rubra" Frederick Co.

- Ann Charlton Key
  b. 1777 d. in infancy

- Catherine Charlton Key
  1781 - 1782

- Ann Arnold Phoebe Charlton Key = Roger Brooke Taney
  b. 13 June 1783
  d. 29 Sept. 1855

  Roger Brooke Taney
  1777 - 1864
  U.S. Secretery of the Treasury
  Chief Justice, Supreme Court

- Francis Scott Key = Mary Tayloe Lloyd (1802)
  b. 1 Aug. 1779
  d. 11 Jan 1843
  wrote: "Star Spangled Banner"
  practiced law in Washington D.C.
  buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Frederick, Md.

  Mary Tayloe Lloyd
  1784 - 1859
  (11 children)

see: "Francis Scott Key" by Edw. S. Delaplaine 1937

④

Dr. Thomas^4 Charlton = about 1774 = **Ann Hunt Kennon Hall**

b. 21 Nov 1745 near
Frederick, Md.
d. c 1789 Camden S.C.
Lt. in Revolution

widow of John Hall
of Cumberland Co., Va
d. 1793 Savannah, Ga
(6 Nov.)

direct → ncestor
Chart 5

Thomas^5 Usher Pulaski Charlton = 29 Oct. married 1803 = **Emily Walter** (1784-1808)

b. Nov 1779 in Camden, S.C.
d. 14 Dec 1835 Savannah
6 form → Mayor of Savannah, judge,
wrote: "Life of Gen. James Jackson"

of Charleston, daughter of
Thomas Walter, botanist, author

Arthur^5 Murdock Charlton = 20 Jan 1801 = **Frances Mann**

b. 6 Aug. 1782 Cumberland Co. Va.
d. about 1850 Washington, Ga
was plantation owner

b. 7 March 1782
Bryan Co. Ga
d. 11 Sept. 1857
Washington, Ga
buried: Smyrna Meth. Cemete
dau. of Luke Mann, Prov. Congres

John^5 Kennon Montfort Charlton = 13 Dec 1808 = **Cordelia Revere**

b. 1787 Camden S.C.
d. 4 Apr. 1828 Washington, Ga
was a plantation owner
Editor Augusta Chronicle and
Washington News

Wilkes Co. Ga

born →

Anne^5 Phebe Charlton = 15 Sept 1795 = **Emanuel Wambersie**

b. 1778? Camden, S.C.
M. in Savannah 15 Sept 1795

lived in Savannah
held European title of "Baron"

born 4 →
See 4A

Eleanor^5 Letitia = **William Cleland**

b. 1776 Camden, S.C.
d. 28 July 1841
St. Augustine, Fla.

b. in ~~England~~ Scotland
lived in Jamaica
Their son James Cleland married
Williamina Waters, sister of
Sarah Margaret Waters (in
next chart)

Lucy Kennon Hall = before 1787 = **James Montfort**

b c 1762
Dr. Thos. Charlton's
step-daughter,
Guardianship 1777 Camden, S.C.

lived in Savannah

4-A

Collateral Ancestor

Eleanor^{5} Letitia Charlton = **William Cleland**
b. 1776 Camden, S.C.
d. 28 July 1841 St. Augustine, Fla.
burid in Protestant Cemetery

William Cleland
b. in England or Scotland
lived in Jamaica Island

- **Elizabeth^{6} Cleland**
- **James^{6} Cleland** = 20 Apr 1826 = **Williamina Clark Waters**
  b.^{c} 1795 Jamaica
  d. 11 July 1849 Savan.
  Williamina Clark Waters
  b. 25 Aug. 1806 Bryan Co. Ga.
  d. 1888 Marietta, Ga.
  dau. of George M. Waters
- **John Clifton Cleland**
  lived at St. Augustine, Fla.
  (U.S. census of Florida 1830 -1840)
- **Mary Charlton Cleland**
- **W^{m} Henry Cleland**
- **Ann Letitia Cleland** = 17 May 1821 = **John Randolph M^{c}Kinnon**

Thomas^5 U.P. Charlton

Thomas^5 Usher Pulaski Charlton
b. Nov 1779 Camden, S.C.
d. 14 Dec 1835 Savannah
Mayor, Judge, orator, author

1803 = **Emily Walter**
b. 1784 in South Carolina
d. 23 sept. 1808 Savannah

Second Marriage
1810 Mrs. Ellen Glasco St. Ledger
b. 1781 - d. 16 Oct 1820 age 39
no children

Third Marriage
1823 Mrs. Hester Pamela Crawfor
d. 19 Dec. 1826
no children

Fourth Marriage
1828 Miss Clomentine Helen LeFevre
no children

direct → ncestor chart 6

Dr. **Thomas^6 Jackson Charlton** = 1830 **Sarah Margaret Waters**
b. 5 Oct 1805 Savannah
d. 22 Sept. 1835 Hardwicke, Ga
practiced Medecine in " "
died age 29 of fever
buried at Whitehall Cemetery (family)
Richmond Hill, Bryan Co. Ga.

Sarah Margaret Waters
b. 1808 Bryan Co., Ga
d. 20 Dec. 1886 Savan.
bur. Laurel Grove Cem.
Her father, Geo. M. Waters was a Ga. legislator, a Cherokee chief, a planter; owned 2400 acres in Bryan and Gwinnett Counties
Vestryman Episcopal Church of Bryan's Neck

Chart 5-A

Robert^6 Milledge Charlton = 1829 **Margaret Shick**
b. 19 Jan 1807 Savannah
d. 18 Jan 1854 "
Judge, U.S. Senator, Regent of Smithsonian
- Charlton County, Ga. is named for him

Margaret Shick
b^{c} 1808 Savannah

Emily Bullock Charlton died in infancy
b. 20 Sept. 1808
d. 29 Oct. 1808
Savannah, Ga.

Collateral Ancestor

Robert Milledge Charlton
b. 19 Jan 1807 Savannah
d. 18 Jan 1854 "
U.S. Senator, Judge, Mayor
Charlton County was
named for him

26 Oct
1829 =

Margaret Shick
of Savannah
her grandfather John Shick was
wounded in Seige of Savannah
during Revolution

Thomas Marshall Charlton
b. 15 July 1832 Savannah
d. 24 Nov 1858 "

Mary Marshall Charlton = Julian Hartridge
of South Carolina
b. 19 Oct. 1835 Savan.
d. 4 Oct 1904 "
"Marie"

Robert Milledge Charlton
b. 25 Jan 1842 Savan.
d. 16 June 1865 "
fought through Civil War

Margaret Charlton = Charles P. Hansell
of Thomasville, Ga
b. 25 Sept 1843 Savan.
d. 1889 Atlanta, Ga.

Walter Glasco Charlton = Mary Walton Johnston
of Maryland
b. 5 June 1851 Savannah
d. 11 Feb. 1917 "
lawyer, Judge
son, Rich'd Malcolm Charlton, b. 1880
of Savannah

(5 other children died during childhood)

⑥

Dr. Thos.$^{6.}$ Jackson Charlton^{I} 1830 = **Sarah Marg. Waters**

1805 – 1835
Savannah

1808 – 1886
Savannah
she was raised on "Whitehall" plantation, Bryan Co., Ga., and "Harewood" " " "
see: "Geo. M. Waters Family History" in Ga. Archives

- Emily^{7} Charlton
  b. Feb 1831 d. 22 July 1832 age 17 mos.

My great uncle see chart 6-A

- Dr. Thos.^{7} Jackson Charlton (JR) ^{II} 1860 = Julia Catherine Crane
  b. 1833 Hardwicke, Ga
  d. 9 Dec, 1886 Savannah, Ga.
  practiced medecine " "
  Surgeon on C.S.S. Florida 1863-1864
  – on board when captured at Bahia, Brazil

  Julia Catherine Crane
  b. 1837 St. Mary's, Ga
  d. 18 Aug 1882 Savannah
  they raised 9 children in Savannah

  2nd = (Miss Julia T. Johnston)
  Julia I. Johnston
  1 child – John F. ("Jack")

my → grand-mother & grand-father see chart 7

- **Sarah^{7} Ellen Charlton** 1864 = **Benj. Hall Hudson**
  b. 31 July 1835 Bryan Co
  d. 19 Dec 1901 Columbus

  b. 7 Aug 1836 Augusta, G
  d. 11 Dec. 1904 Columbus

6-A Collateral Ancestor

Dr. Thomas^{7} J. Charlton II = 1860 = **Julia Catherine Crane**
b. 5 Mar. 1833 Bryan Co.–d. 8 Dec. 1886 Savannah
buried in Bonaventure Cem. Savannah
C.S.N. surgeon

Julia Catherine Crane
b. 1837 St. Marys, Ga
d. 18 Aug 1882 Savannah
m. 1860

= 2nd wife Julia T. Johnston
m. 3 Dec 1883

- **William^{8} Hales Charlton**
  b. 8 Jan. 1861 Marietta
  d. 8 Oct. 1862 "

- **Thomas^{8} Jackson Charlton III** = 1887 = **Williamina Stewart Howell**
  b. 3 Nov 1863 Savannah
  d. 25 July 1920 " (Medical Doctor)
  Williamina Stewart Howell b. 22 Sep. 1860 Marietta Ga
  d. 19 Jun 1935 Savannah

- **Herman A. Charlton**
  b. 20 July 1866 Savannah

- **Julia Underwood** " not married
  b. 30 July 1868 Sav'h.

- **Ellen H. Charlton** = **George J. Harmon**
  b. 21 July 1870 Sav'h

- **Sallie Waters Charlton** not married
  b. 31 Mar 1872 Sav'h

- **Josiah Tatnall Charlton** = **Margaret Pendleton**
  b. 21 Feb 1874 Savannah
  lived in Chattanooga

- **Emily Walter Charlton** not married
  b. 26 Jan. 1876 Sav'h

- **Georgia Anderson Charlton** = **Olin Weaver** of Macon, Ga.
  b. 2 Dec 1877 Savannah

- **John F. Charlton** (by second wife) = **Helen** ——
  b. 22 Feb 1886 Sav'h
  d. 1951 Augusta, Ga.

6-B Collateral Ancestor

Dr. Thomas^{8} J. Charlton III = 3 Nov. 1887 = **Williamina Stewart Howell**

b. 3 Nov 1863 Savannah
d. 25 July 1920 "
lived at 220 E. Oglethorpe

b. 22 Sept. 1860
Marietta, Ga.
d. 19 June 1935
Savannah, Ga
"Cousin Willie"

Catherine^{9} Howell Charlton
b. 17 March 1893 Savannah
d. 30 May 1952 "
Society Editor, Savannah Morning News

Dr. Thos.^{9} J. Charlton IV = 1930 = Anne Carrington Read of Savannah
b. 19 Apr. 1895 Savannah
d. 27 Feb. 1955 "
Practiced medicine in Savannah
buried in Bonaventure Cemetery

d. 1948

Anne^{10} Charlton = Maxwell Lippett
b. c 1932

2nd = Anderson

3rd = (a doctor)

Thomas^{10} J. Charlton V = _____ Buckley
b. July 1934
lives in Va.

Read^{10} C. Charlton =
b. c 1936
lives in Va.

⑦

Sarah^{7} Ellen Charlton married 29 Sept 1864 **Benj. Hall Hudson (Sr)**

b. 31 July 1835 Bryan Co., Ga
d. 19 Dec. 1901 Columbus, Ga
m. 29 Sept 1864 Savannah
Christ Church (Episcopal)

b. 7 Aug. 1836 Augusta, Ga
d. 11 Dec. 1904 Columbus, Ga
City Engineer " "
Captain, C.S.A.

7-A → **Juliette^{8} Charlton Hudson** 1888 **Shelby Compton**
b. 16 July 1865 Savannah, Ga
d. 13 Dec. 1909 Columbus, Ga
Linwood Cemetery

b. 9 Dec 1857
d. 24 Dec 1901

Sarah^{8} Waters Hudson died age 11
b. 5 Sept 1869 Columbus Ga
d. 22 July 1881 " "

7-B → **Benj^{8} Hall Hudson (Jr)** 1899 **Alexandria McColl**
b. 27 Oct 1872 Columbus Ga
d. 26 March 1954 Crystal Lake N.J.
Superintendent of N.J. Branch of "Pennsy" R.R.

b. 1877 Grand Rapids, Mi
d. 1968 Haddonfield, N.J.

Ellen^{8} St. Ledger Hudson 1911 **Julius Parmelee**
b. 7 Dec 1874 Columbus, Ga
d. c 1956 E. Falls Church, Va.

Railway statistician, Wash. D.C.
no issue

7-C → **Thomas^{8} Charlton Hudson (Sr)** 1909 **Edith Grace Folwell**
b. 6 Nov. 1878 Columbus, Ga
d. 10 Dec. 1959 Columbus
Textile Mill Executive, Director 1st Nat. Bank
– served 46 years with Nat. T.B. Assn.

b. 2 Dec. 1882 Phila. Pa
d. 28 Feb. 1963 Columbus, Ga
Artist, poet, active in civic enterprises

-A

Juliette^{8} Charlton Hudson = 10 oct. 1888 = **Shelby Compton**

b. 16 July 1865 Savannah
d. 13 Dec. 1909 Columbus, Ga.

b. 9 Dec. 1857
Rapides Parish, Louisiana
d. 24 Dec. 1901 Columbus, Ga
Representative for a leading paint & varnish Co.

Amelie^{9} Baillio Compton = **Philip Henry Burrus (Sr)**

b. 10 sept. 1889 Columbus, Ga.
d. 22 June 1957 "

b. 18 sept. 1887
d. Columbus, Ga.
~~textile Executive~~
Cotton Broker

Anne^{9} Shelby Compton = **Richard Edmonds**

b. 27 Feb. 1892 Columbus
d. 6 Aug 1972 "

b. in Alabama
lived in Baltimore
d. c 1974 Columbus, Ga.
Author

Ellen^{9} Hudson " = **Shepard Thweatt**

b. 1st Nov 1893 Columbus
d. 22 May 1941
Hollywood, Cal.

Columbus, Ga.
died in 1930's

Shelby S. Compton = **Margaret Downs**

b. 17 Aug 1896 Columbus
d. 8 Sept 1959 "
Insurance Agent

Quitman, Ga.

Mary Knight " = **Dr. Rich'd Coblentz**

b. 3 May 1899 Columbus
lives in Baltimore

Baltimore
surgeon

Juliette Hudson " = 24 Dec 1926 = **James Bartram**

b. 3 May 1899 Columbus
lives in Pasadena, Cal.
appeared in movie premiere of "Beau Geste" in Columbus in '30s

London, England
d. in Calif.
owner of milking machine business in Australia.

7-B

my uncle - J.C.N.

Benj.^{8} Hall Hudson (Jr) = **Alexandria McColl**

b. 27 Oct. 1872 Columbus, Ga.
d. 26 Mar. 1954 Crystal Lake, N.J.
Supt. Atlantic Div., Penna. R.R.

b. 1877 Grand Rapids, Mich.
d. 1968 Haddonfield, N.J.
Scottish ancestry

St. Louis
2nd March
1943

Georgiana^{9} Hall Hudson = **Rex Carleton**

b. 24 July 1900 Petoskey, Mich.
d. 22 Mar. 1977 Chicago, Ill.
no children

originally named Edw. Geist
b. 18 Jan. 1898, Belleville, Ill
d. June 1956, Chicago

26 Oct
1929

Ellen^{9} Charlton Hudson = **Morris Armstrong Jones**
(called "Teen")

b. 16 Dec. 1903, Petoskey, Mich.
2 sons, Morris & Charlton

b. 13 Apr. 1904 Birmingham, Ala.
Retired from Insurance Agency
in Chicago

15 June
1935

David^{9} McColl Hudson = **Jane Sharpe**

d. 1968 Philadelphia
1 daughter, Joan

b. 9 July 1908 Ft. Wayne, Ind.
d. 14 Jan 1967
Marine Corps Major
Govt. Lawyer

1941 = **Lola Nelson**

b. Salt Lake City, Utah
3 children; Barbara and
twins, David & Diana

1950 = **Gladys Hall**

b. 13 June 1908 Patrick Co. Va.

7-C

Thomas⁸ Charlton Hudson Phila., Pa. 1909 = **Edith Grace Folwell**
b. 6 Nov. 1878 Columbus, Ga.
d. 10 Dec. 1959 " "
director of 1st Nat. Bank

b. 2 Dec. 1882, Philadelphia
d. 28 Feb. 1963, Columbus, Ga

- Thomas⁹ Charlton Hudson, Jr. 10 Apr 1942 = Jessie Lee Brackett
  b. 15 Apr. 1913 Columbus, Ga
  (compiler of this genealogy)

- Benjamin⁹ Hall Hudson July 1962 = Iva Harris
  b. 13 Dec 1916, Columbus

⑧

James Cleland = 20 Apr. 1826 = **Williamma Clark Waters**

b.º 1795 Jamaica
d. 1849 Savannah
(from chart 4-A)

b. 1805 Bryan Co., Ga
d. 1888 Marietta, Ga.

see chart 9

Catherine Eliz. Cleland = **Archibald Howell**

b. 13 Jan. 1827 Savannah
d. 19 Jan 1857 Marietta

b. 5 June 1814 Cabarras Co N.C.
d. 2 July 1903 Marietta Ga

George Waters Cleland, M.D. = **Mary W. Shaw**

of Marietta

b. 12 Sept 1828 Savannah
d. after 1909 Wagoner, Okla.
Confederate Surgeon
practiced medecine in Marietta; moved to Wagoner circa 1880

Letitia F. Cleland = 1st **Robt. W. Pooler** = 2nd **Chas. H. Colding**

b. 29 Nov. 1830 Sav'h
d. 28 Jan. 1828 Marietta

ee
hart 10

Emily Charlton Cleland = **Archibald Howell**

same as above

b. 11 Aug. 1836 Savannah
d. 4 Dec. 1913 Marietta

Catherine Elizabeth Cleland =
b. 13 Jan. 1827 Savannah
d. 19 Jan. 1857 Marietta

Archibald Howell
b. 5 June 1814 Cabarrus Co., N.C.
d. 2 July 1903 Marietta, Ga.
buried in St. James Episcopal Cemetery in Marietta, Ga. His brother, Clark Howell of Atlanta, was ancestor of the Howells who owned Atlanta Constitution Newspaper.

James Cleland Howell
b. 29 Oct. 1849 Marietta
d.

Stephen Elliot Howell =
b. 10 Dec. 1851 Marietta
d.

Emily Catherine Howell
b. 29 Jan. 1853 Marietta

Letitia Pooler Howell =
b. 4 Jan. 1856 Marietta

⑩

Emily Charlton Cleland = **Archibald Howell**
b. 11 Aug. 1836 Savannah
d. 4 Dec. 1913 Marietta
(sister of Catherine, chart 9)

b. 5 June 1814 Cabarrus Co., N.C.
d. 2 July 1903 Marietta, Ga.

Ellen Elizabeth Howell
b. 6 May 1859 Marietta
d. 19 July 1957

See chart 6B

Williamina Stewart Howell = 1887 = **Thos. Jackson Charlton, M.D.**
b. 22 Sept. 1860 Marietta
d. 19 June 1935 Savannah

b. 3 Nov 1863 Savannah
d. 25 July 1920 "

Archibald Howell
b. 15 June 1862 Marietta
d. 28 Apr. 1887

Julia Benedict Howell
b. 15 July 1864 Marietta
d. 12 Feb. 1957 "

Robert E. Lee Howell
b. 1866 Marietta

Chas. Henry Colding Howell = **Emily Payne**
b. 3 Jan. 1868 Marietta

Chattanooga

Mary Davis Howell
b. 4 Oct. 1870 Marietta
d. d. 28 Dec 1948 "

Eston Epps Howell
b. 6 July 1873 Marietta

Thomas Charlton Howell
b. 26 May 1875 Marietta

Frank Randolph Howell
b. 22 Oct. 1877 Marietta

Evan Clark Howell =
b. 31 Oct. 1879 Marietta
d. 1932 "

Letter from Julia Crane Charlton to her husband, Dr. Thos. J. Charlton who was captured while serving in the Confederate Navy. He was paroled from the Federal Prison at Ft. Warren, and required to leave the United States. He was at this time in Liverpool, England.

Savannah March 28th 1865

My own Darling

I received your letter dated 8th March yesterday morning and altho you mention having written several letters it is only the second one I have received since your arrival at Liverpool. I have written you four or five long letters and wrote you the first one as soon as I had an opportunity of sending it, after I heard of your destination. I am sorry you have been feeling so unhappy about our situation here. We have not suffered at all nor been in want; altho many families have been almost destitute. But we have been compelled to receive rations. Papa had provisions enough in his office to have lasted his family for a year but when the federals came in, the store was broken open and everything taken out. Of course we had not a penny in the house and for a few days lived on corn bread and salt beef, but a day or two after the occupation two Sea Captains, old acquaintances of Papa's, sent him as a present, potatoes, mackerel, butter, tea, coffee and sugar. That lasted until you sent me money from Boston (which I received and gave half to your Mother). This money with the rations received have enabled us to live very comfortably. I had also some of the coffee and tea you had sent me from Bermuda, so you see, Darling I have not only not been in want but have had luxuries. I have nothing to complain of and a great deal to be thankful for.

I was so happy to hear from you yesterday and wanted to sit down immediately and write you a long letter and relieve your mind of any anxiety on my account. But Mother was quite sick in bed with a severe cold, and my nurse had gone home sick so I had baby to mind and house to keep and had to defer my pleasure for today. I saw Mrs. Wyatt yesterday, she had just received a letter from Mrs. Morris and promised to read it to me when I could go to hear it. [Mrs. Morris was the wife of Lt. Morris who was in command of the Confederate cruiser, "Florida" when it was captured by the U.S. forces and Thomas J. Charlton was taken prisoner. Lt. Morris escaped capture and went to Liverpool, and when Thomas J. Charlton was paroled he went to Liverpool to join the rest of the crew.] Oh Darling I need not tell you how my heart yearns for you how gladly I would come to you how willingly undergo any privation only to be with you. But I fear I might not add much to your happiness by coming to you. Your means are limited and it would distress you very much to be pressed for means in that land of strangers. And another thing; if I stay here I can share my means with your mother, whilst if I should go of course would be compelled to use for myself. I never before felt the want of money. I never wished more for wealth; had I possessed it I should not have waited for you to have sent for me but would have been with you now. I did think at one time of selling my silver piano and the little jewelry I possessed and come to you, but I thought I would be too great an expense to you and had better remain with Papa. And again I could not go to Europe without taking the Oath of Allegiance to the United States which of course I could not perjure myself by doing. I think there might be some arrangement made with Mr. Green to pay me my allotment. I have written you in several letters I have not drawn any since the September allotment.

I have heard it rumored that the Federals intended sending out the wives of Confederate officers, if so of course I shall be compelled to go into the Confederacy. But one of the officers later told Puss he knew nothing of any such order. [Actually, this order was given on March 31, 1865 by General Grover in command of the occupied city of Savannah.] I want to remain with Papa and Mother until the last of May or the first of June, then I can make arrangements to get into the upper part of the state. We will without doubt have a very sickly summer and I don't want to trust my baby [Thomas J. Charlton 111] here. He is now the picture of health. He has out all his teeth and has had no trouble with them. How I wish you could see him he is so lovely. He is indeed a noble looking boy, but so full of mischief he keeps me busy all day running after him. He broke my new scissors you sent me. Threw them out of the window and the same day pulled the basin off the stand and broke that; yesterday threw his silver cup and my bible out of the window. I wish you could see him in a little grey coat trimmed with blue braid and steel buttons and his little hat trimmed with blue. He is twice the size of little Bessie.

I will send you an address in this letter to send my letters to New York. A gentleman here kindly gave it to me and letters mailed by this address get my letters direct for me. I think it best to send them to different addresses. I don't want you to send any more to Mr. Averill.

Mr. G. Crane wrote Horace [Julia's brother] at Fort Deliverance and told him if he would take the oath and not go South to fight any more he would supply him with money and clothing. Horace told him his offer was an insult -- he would receive no assistance from him on any condition and that their correspondence was at an end. I had a letter from him yesterday. He was quite well and in good spirits. I wish you could send me a small package to this address I send you; It would be better than sending me the money. Goods are very high here and not very good quality. I am very much in want of a black straw hat -- one suitable for mourning. I can't get such a thing here. The few they have here are common and coarse and too bold looking. I would like some fine hemstitched handkerchiefs, some good stockings not too thick, two or three pairs black kid gloves no. 6½ some socks for baby no. 5 blue, and some white ribbon two or three yards each to trim his hats, and one piece bird eye diaper for aprons. I would rather have these things than the money. I sent you some time since a photograph of Tom and myself. Mine very good but little Tom's very poor. I am going to make another attempt to keep him still enough to have one taken in his little grey coat.

Puss [her sister-in-law Ellen Charlton Hudson] expects to go out into the Confederacy on the flag-of-truce boat which goes out day after tomorrow. Your Mother will stay longer and probably go out when Mary goes. I wrote you in my last letter of your aunt Margaret's death [R.M. Charlton's widow]. She failed very rapidly after the capture of the city

Letter from Julia Crane Charlton to her husband (cont'd) dated March 28, 1865

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and her seperation from Robert. [R.M. Charlton's son who was in the Confederate Army throughout the war.]

Tell Mrs. Morris I am very envious of her, not her gay dresses and parties and jewels but having the society of her husband and I so far away from mine. But I will try to be patient about it and "let us live with a hope for a better day coming". I will go on dreaming of a bright happy future for us and God grant it may be realized. Don't be at all uneasy about me, I think I can get along very comfortably. Don't rob yourself to send me money. I can get along with much less at home than you can in a strange land. If it continues healthy and I am allowed to remain I may stay here all summer. Send me some English stamps. Think of me always and write me often. Take good care of your health. Mrs. Morris writes you are looking well. I am glad to hear it. If you send me a package don't forget a toy for Tom. Puss and your Mother are well and send love to you. Papa and Mother send love Tom sends the sweetest little kiss. and accept a heart full of love from

Yours ever

Julia

Address your letters:

Lees & Waller
Bank of California
New York

I have just received an order to leave the city Thursday morning God knows when I shall ever see you or hear from you again. Good-bye All officers wives are to be sent into the Confederacy. Don't be worried I shall be well taken care of.

The original of this letter is among some Charlton papers (file 132) at the Georgia Historical Society Archive at 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah.

LETTER FROM ELLEN CHARLTON HUDSON TO
HER BROTHER TOM, EXILED BY THE UNION FORCES (he was in England)

(original at Georgia Historical Society)

Savannah July 13th 1865

My Dear Tom,

Rec'd your welcome letter of the 27th. Mama also received one of the 26th with a draft for $100. Yesterday she received your letter of the 29th posted on the 30th. I wrote you the day Julia [Tom's wife] left, so that you would know where she was. I suspect the reason you have never received but one of my letters is because only one was directed to Mr. B. Weir. The others were addressed to you care of Mr. Weir. We are all so anxious to see you. I don't know if I ever will see you again — I cannot help but think I will die. I don't feel as if there is any future in this world for me. I hope that in the Fall you will come back. Find out from Washington City. Don't waste any time in coming. There will be less for you but I think Morris will be here too. everybody thinks Johnson's proclamation [May 29, 1865] amounts to nothing. I would make my application direct to the Pres. I have no doubt but what you will be able to do well here. The doctors seem to do better than clergymen.

Don't you know that the recpt. for Harewood never has been signed by you. and I had no power of attorney for you. If you could send it to me I could sign for you. I hear that the [illegible] have been cutting on Harewood. Ben [Ellen's Husband] will go out there and look at the place. Uncle Tom [Thomas Jefferson Waters] will not give us the platt. And we need that, for the old platt does not show all the land. [Ellen and Tom later sold their interest in "Harewood" for a few dollars per acre.] I think you and he might do something with it. I wish that he could [illegible] on that [illegible] . You have heard of R. Charlton's death [Robert Milledge Charlton Jr.] poor fellow. Mr. H. has begun his system of persecution against B. Little already. This is the fourth letter we have written you. I hope that you get this one. We rec'd a letter from Julia yesterday. She was at her aunt Carolines [?] at Waverly [?] and had not rec'd a letter from you and was waiting to hear from you. I want you so much to see Tom [his son] he is such a fine little fellow — but Oh my, he is bad! he likes to slap Mama on her face. He has all the ways of dear little Bill. [Tom and Julia's first child who died] I think it will be

Letter from Ellen Charlton Hudson to
her brother, Thomas J. Charlton
(Savannah, July 13, 1865)

helpful to both Julia and Tom. I would like to get Tom out of the humid air — it is so hot here — intolerably hot.* (illegible word) sends her love. This letter I will enclose in Mama's. Ben sends his love. He was sorry not to have seen Julia before she left. (illegeble) is in business again — also Mr. Christian. They seem to be doing very well. Mr. Christian is going to the North next week to hunt up business. I am going to write Julia today. I expect this will be the last letter I will write, for some time, at any rate. I hope by this time you have heard from Julia and Tom.

I am as ever your loving sister,

Pussie

[* She felt the heat so badly because her first child was born three days after she wrote this letter.]

For additional information contact:

Thomas C. Hudson

~~344 Northwoods Place~~

~~Hapeville, Ga. 30354~~

106 Hillcrest Drive

Dahlonega, Ga. 30533

No Page 41 received

CHARLTON   CHARLTON ANCESTRY - Hudson

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